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VOL. XCVI., VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16 1906. NO. 134

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NEW NORTH AWAKENS TO HUM OF INDUSTRY

Enormous Riches and Possibilities of Great Area in Vicinity of Terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

ALL that immense stretch of country lying adjacent to the Portland canal or anywhere in the neighborhood of Prince Rupert, the new terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, is being thoroughly prospected by speculators in agricultural lands and mining property. This statement was made yesterday by J. M. Collinson, a pioneer of that district who is interested in the Maple Bay copper and gold mine. He came down from the north several days ago accompanied by A. Woodcroft, W. R. Flewin and D. J. Raney. Mr. Collinson affirms that, ever since it was authoritatively announced that the transcontinental railway terminus would be at the point selected, there has been a pronounced advance in land, mine and other values throughout the sections anywhere within reasonable distance of the probable route of the railway from Hazelton to the coast.

A Transformation Scene

Several years ago, Mr. Collinson states, it would have been possible to go from one end of Portland canal to the other without meeting any but native people. This summer all was changed. Everywhere dormant mining claims had sprung into sudden activity, districts which had been mere stretches of waste had been surveyed and converted into thriving town sites and, in fact, on all hands was apparent the commencement of a heavy influx of settlers and a remarkable development in the natural resources. These, Mr. Collinson claims, cannot be estimated even by the person more or less conversant with the topographical conditions and far less by the individual who has never visited the scene. From a section, comparatively unknown and certainly untouched as yet by those interested in mining, timber, or agricultural, it has become the centre of attraction. "It would astonish you," Mr. Collinson continued, addressing a Colonist reporter, "had you been able to witness the sudden transition of an absolute desert into a spot where the hum of industry can be heard on all sides." He went on to say that it was a striking illustration of the influence of a railway, especially one having communication with all the great Canadian centres as the Grand Trunk Pacific would have when completed, upon a country much which has not yet been visited by even the most enterprising explorer.

The G. T. P. Terminus

Undoubtedly, Mr. Collinson says, and his opinion is corroborated by all his companions who have watched the course of events and knows whereof they speak —there is a great future in store for northern British Columbia. The site selected for the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is the best that could have been chosen, in his opinion. It combines everything that goes to make a great commercial and residential city. In the first place its harbor is the best of the many finely sheltered bays that are to be found along the coast in that vicinity. It is capable, he affirms, of accommodating the biggest vessels without inconvenience. The country which has been surveyed for the townsite is comparatively level and when cleared, buildings constructed, and railway depots, with trains arriving and departing each day, completed, should become the ideal city of the West, which the directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific have in their mind's eye. Moreover, Mr. Collinson asserts that the climate is first-class, rivalling that enjoyed in this favored portion of Vancouver Island. "Up on Portland canal," Mr. Collinson remarked, "we have a cold winter. There was snow on the ground when I left. But not so at Prince Rupert. For some inexplicable reason the temperature is more equitable there. When we have cold weather with snow at Prince Rupert there is rain. Taking it all the year round the climate experienced at the new townsite is ideal, especially when it is remembered how far north it is located. The summer there is really lovely. From May until September, fine, warm, sunshiny weather prevails with, of course, an occasional shower—much the same, I should say, as you have in Victoria."

Much Work in Progress

Mr. Collinson reports that there has been considerable preliminary work done at prince Rupert this summer. Of course he said, the townsite had been thoroughly surveyed. But that was not all. A water supply had been located which would serve a population as large as the city was ever likely to boast of without difficulty. Several small buildings had been constructed also but there had not been much progress in that line. While coming south the steamer upon which he was a passenger had passed a vessel which it was understood had many thousands of feet of lumber for use in the building of a number of large structures. One of these is the new hotel for which plans were designed by Architect Rattenbury of this city. Apart from this work, and the building of a mill for the cutting and shaping of ties, Mr. Collinson does not think there will be much done during the winter months. The mill mentioned, he says, will be on a comparatively small scale its use apparently being confined to the making of ties. These, doubtless, would be utilized in the construction of the roadbed of the railway from the coast, along the selected line, to connect with that being built from the east.

Activity in Mining

The mining property in which Mr. Collinson is interested, the Maple Bay claims, are located on Portland canal. He states that a portion has been recently bonded by the Brown Alaska company, which concern has considerable capital behind it. They have taken hold of the proposition in a business-like way, having installed a large plant, constructed an aerial tramway, purchased a tug with a number of barges for transportation purposes, and secured a controlling interest in a smelter situated near Hedley. All facilities necessary for the carrying on of the business upon a large scale economically have been obtained. Mr. Collinson says that they are employing two hundred men constantly and shipping one hundred and fifty tons of ore a day. The ore is of a copper and gold bearing quality and, according to Mr. Collinson, the returns hitherto have justified the amount of the investment.

Another property which had been opened up in that neighborhood within the past few months is located on Observatory Inlet. Its principal owner is a Victorian and, Mr. Collinson says, the enterprise gives promise of developing into something worth while.

Rival to Prince Rupert

Prince Rupert's rival city—for every metropolis must have a commercial centre nearby striving to keep pace with the pioneer—is Stewart city. It is located at the head of Portland canal and, Mr. Collinson reports, the situation is splendid. Here also the harbor facilities are unexcelled, the country in all directions is suitable for mining, agricultural and other pursuits and, everything considered, the townsite should develop almost as rapidly as that at the railway terminus. In fact it is stated that it will not be long before the Grand Trunk Pacific will be forced to recognize the importance of the townsite, now deemed of secondary importance, by giving it railway connection.

Questioned as to the character of the country in the immediate vicinity of Prince Rupert and Stewart city, Mr. Collinson stated that it was better adapted for mining than anything else. He asserted that the wealth of its mountains could not be over estimated. There was no doubt that when transportation was assured by rail and steamer there would be mines opened up which would yield enormous dividends. But back of the coast range of mountains the conditions altered entirely. There was to be found mile upon mile of territory which, he believed, would make the finest agricultural land anywhere. The route of the railway would be through this district. Naturally it would not be long before large tracts would be taken up by settlers. The possibilities of this country from an agricultural standpoint could not be guaged by the most imaginative mind.

The future of the northern portion of British Columbia are roseate, in Mr. Collinson's opinion. He predicts an era of prosperity, an advancement in all lines with the completion of the new transcontinental railway, almost unprecedented in modern history.

TWENTY MEN KILLED.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 15.—A report has reached here that twenty men were killed at noon today by an explosion in a stone quarry nine miles east of this city.

SEGUIN SINKS BARGE.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 14.—The barge I. L. Bell, owned by the Pittsburg Steamship company, was sunk in the rapids here today by a collision with the iron steamer Seguin. No lives were lost.

HEARING POSTPONED.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—(Special)—The railway commissioners today postponed for two weeks the hearing of the V. V. & E. application to construct sidings at Millside and the Brunette sawmill, New Westminster.

ALBERTA NEEDS COAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 15.—(Special.)—It is not improbable that W. L. MacKenzie, deputy minister of labor, will be sent to Lethbridge to look into the coal strike. The situation has become very acute in Alberta by reason of the Lethbridge strike which has been in progress for over six months. A coal famine is threatened in the province and Mr. King's services have been requisitioned to endeavor to bring about a settlement.

FIGHT RESULTS IN DEATH.

Macgregor, a Thresher, of Long Lake, Sask., Is Fatally Beaten.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 15.—Macgregor, Waitmen, Blackly and Damm brothers of Long Lake were members of a threshing syndicate. Trouble arose on Wednesday last as to the threshing of Macgregor's crop, and a fight ensued, resulting in Macgregor's death. B. A. See, land agent, with Dr. Waugh and John Adams, intending purchasers, were in the neighborhood on Sunday last, and, hearing rumors of foul play, visited the scene of the tragedy and found Macgregor's body in a casket ready for burial. Dr. Waugh made an examination and found bruises on the head, shoulders and stomach, and advised Mr. See to notify the authorities, which he did. Corp. Goldsmith, Corp. Sheppard, Dr. Cutchinson and two brothers of the deceased left yesterday for the scene of the tragedy.

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Try it and judge as compared with alien springs. A mild medicinal water that
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HINDUS BEAT AND ROB WOMAN IN CITY OF VANCOUVER

Outrage Occurs in Home of Mrs. Laviolette on Homer Street

POLICE SEARCH FOR GUILTY ONES

Complaints Are Numerous and Feeling Is Strong Against the Men In Turbans

VANCOUVER, Nov. 15.—(Special) Mrs. Alfred Laviolette, living at 983 Homer street, was found lying unconscious in an upper room of the house when her husband came home about 6:30 last evening. The woman was lying face downward on a pile of old clothes in an unused room in the upper part of the house.

When restored to consciousness she said that about 5 o'clock two Hindus, one of whom were a mask and a felt hat and the other a turban, came into the house and demanded money. She said she had none, and one of the Hindus called her a foul name. Mrs. Laviolette then picked up a broom and struck at the men, and even went so far as to throw one of her husband's boots at them; but they still remained, calling her foul names. She remembered that she had some money in a downstairs bedroom, and went in to get it to appease them. She was followed by one of the Hindus, who felled her to the floor with a billet in his hand and then kicked her with his heavy hobnailed boots. After that she remembers nothing, nor does she know how she got into the spare room upstairs, though it may have been that she went there by instinct in seeking a place of safety. The right side of her face was black from forehead to chin, and her husband thinks that had he arrived twenty minutes later she would have been smothered, as she was lying face downward on the pile of old clothing.

Mrs. Laviolette says that on a previous occasion some Hindus entered her house and demanded a bottle of milk, which she was forced to give them before they would leave.

There have been many complains of Hindus begging lately, and the police are making earnest efforts to get at the perpetrators of this latest outrage.

The feeling against the Hindus here is very strong. Of the 328 who came on the Tartar, all but 46 have been allowed to land.

TERRORISTS ACTIVE.

Warsaw, Nov. 15.—A small band of terrorists attacked the Vistula railroad depot at Suchedniow this morning, killed a gendarme, blew up the safe, got a considerable sum of money and then marched off in military order. Cossacks are pursuing them.

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 15.—The police of Bjornebor have seized 50 boxes out of a total consignment of 298 boxes of military rifles, each containing 20 and destined for Russian revolutionists. They also captured 188,000 cartridges. The authorities have no clue as to the whereabouts of the other boxes and fear they have reached their destination.

NABUCO FROM BRAZIL REFUSES TO ANSWER

Ambassador to Washington Displays Contempt for Immigration Officers

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Whether or not the ambassador of a friendly nation on arriving at New York to take up his duties in Washington, must be compelled to inform the immigration inspectors whether he has ever been in a prison or almshouse, or supported by charity, or whether he is a polygamist or an anarchist, may have to be decided by the state department at Washington as the result of the refusal of Joanquin Nabuco, Brazillian ambassador, to answer the questions when he arrived here today from Liverpool. The immigration law requires that all arriving at the port shall answer these and other questions.

Concerning the incident, Mr. Nabuco said: "I answered every question which I believed would add to the statistical government information, but when it comes to asking questions regarding my beliefs and opinions, it is different. I am not a visitor to this country in the implied sense of the word. I am here as a representative of another power, and as such I am to a certain extent the guest of this nation. This is the ground I take, and for this reason alone I refused to answer certain questions."

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—Upon being unofficially informed of the circumstances attending the landing in New York of the Brazilian ambassador Nabuco, brought about by his refusal to answer certain questions, United States Secretary of State Root promptly communicated with the department of commerce and labor and requested that the necessary instructions be telegraphed to the collector at New York immediately to extend the courtesies of the port to the ambassador and his secretary.

It is probable that an apology also will be offered to the ambassador and a severe admonition given to the immigration officials responsible for the indignities.

COWLITZ RIVER FLOOD SWEEPS TOWN AWAY

Water Jumps to Twenty Feet Above Low Mark, and Raging Torrent Carries Bridges and Private Property With It.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 15.—A report has reached here that the town of Catlin, just opposite Kelso, on the Cowlitz River, has been washed away.

Portland tonight is cut off by floods from Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Spokane and every point north and east of Kelso, Wash.

The rainstorm that swept over the Northwest Pacific Coast last night has created a condition under which railroads are at a standstill or greatly interrupted.

Flooded rivers have washed out bridges and wagon roads are impassable.

The only trains that entered Portland today were from the south. Trains from the north are stalled in and about Seattle and Tacoma, and trains from the east over the O. R. & N. tracks are stalled by a landslide at Bonneville, and passengers will be brought here by boat.

A despatch from Kelso, Wash., says a raging torrent is rushing through the lowlands in that vicinity, carrying away thousands of dollars' worth of property.

The Cowlitz river, which began to rise rapidly yesterday, jumped to 20 feet above low water mark this morning, and the big 800-foot drawbridge that spans the stream between Kelso and Catlin was unable to withstand the terrific strain, and broke from its fastenings early today.

Nine steamers have left Portland for the Cowlitz river to recover the booms of sawlogs that broke loose near the headwaters of the river.

The Willamette river in Oregon at points above Portland rose rapidly yesterday and today.

Situation in Washington

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15.—With 300 square miles of Northwestern Washington torn by floods, with three known to be dead in King county and dozens ill from fright and exposure, with a score of towns cut off from communication, with teams stalled, roadbeds destroyed and bridges swept away, the losses of the floods of the last thirty hours—save in life itself—have been sudden and appalling.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars will not begin to restore the land to its former condition. Farm fences for miles are carried away, and in some cases the buildings themselves have been flood-swept till not two sticks of the original structure remain together. Fields that were sown and planted with fall crops have been torn and destroyed, while in abandoned stables cattle lie dead, drowned in their stalls before they could be liberated and driven to higher ground.

Where will it stop? is the question of the stricken, shivering people. The rain is still pouring, the high hills still send down their portion of melted snow, and inch by inch and foot by foot, the flood still gains to a height almost unprecedented in the history of the country.

It is impossible to estimate the number driven from home by the floods, some say hundreds, some say thousands. The conflagration of the ground is such that the flooded district is divided into a score of islands, and those of one part know little of how the others are faring.

"When will trains start again?" is a question that railway officials do not attempt to answer. "The damage to our roadbeds," they say, "may be fixed up in a day after the water subsides, or it may take several hundred men a week or over. We find it impossible to get any satisfactory information. From all appearances Seattle may be tied up for three or four days yet."

But those who have suffered most are the small farmers and villagers who have lost their homes, and their barns, and whose fences have been swept away. Fall crops on this low lying land are either washed out or are so deeply buried in the silt of the flood that they will never be harvested. This means ruin for these people, at least for all that have not a substantial bank account.

Trains Blockaded

Everett, Nov. 15.—(12:30 a. m.)—Eight passenger trains are stalled at Leavenworth on the Great Northern, with 1,000 passengers.

Three of them are Great Northern trains and five Northern Pacific which were being sent from Spokane to the coast owing to the floods on that road.

The Great Northern has been blockaded since Tuesday afternoon. The Great Northern overland No. 3 due in Seattle Wednesday morning, came near going into the Chiwaukum river west of Leavenworth. The bridge had been washed out and the engineer discovered it just in time to stop his train. It is expected the line will be open by 9 o'clock this morning.

Last night three landslides between Everett and Seattle, near Edmonds, delayed the Coast line trains so that the Vancouver flyer from Seattle did not reach here until five hours late.

The Snohomish river is higher than ever before and the low lands are flooded but the damage thus far reported is not heavy. All the streams in the Cascades are rising swiftly, including the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Skykomish and Stillaguamish rivers. The telegraph lines of the Great Northern are down and means of communication is badly crippled.

Trains from Spokane for the Coast are nowbeing sent to Pasco and over and O. R. & N. to Portland.

FINDS EASY RAILWAY ROUTE TO ALBERNI

C. P. R. Surveyor Back From an Important Exploratory Tour Through the Interior of Vancouver Island.

COMMISSIONED by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to make a careful topographical survey of that immense belt of land lying between Nanaimo and Alberni, W. T. Jones spent most of the spring, summer and autumn of the present year tracing the different waterways to their sources, noting the direction in which they flow, and investigating the character of the country generally. He returned by the steamer Tees, having started out from the east coast and finished his labors in the vicinity of Alberni.

Mr. Jones explains that he was sent out to ascertain whether the existing maps of the interior could be relied upon. He found that they are faulty in many particulars. Had he directed his trip in accordance with the maps issued as official, and therefore supposed to be authentic, he would never have reached his destination. He says that during the three or four months he spent in the unexplored interior he traveled hither and thither, following up different streams, locating lakes, and, as a result, believed he was in a position to give his company information which would lead to the publication of a fairly accurate guide to the country mentioned.

When Mr. Jones left the coast he was instructed to pay particular attention to the features of that land which lies within the boundaries of the E. & N. land grant. As the latter has passed into the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and as the possibility of constructing a line to connect the E. & N. with the north end of the Island by way of Alberni is being considered by the directors of that concern, they naturally were anxious that everything possible should be known of the district. Mr. Jones, however, states that his duties had nothing to do with railway construction. That, he says, is left in the hands of the survey party now in the field under Engineer Shephard.

The Route Followed

It would be difficult to give in detail the route followed by the C. P. R. explorer from the time he left Nanaimo. In order that a general idea of the direction in which he traveled may be gleaned, the appended itinerary is published: Up the Nanaimo River to First Lake; back along the south fork of the Nanaimo River and down Green River to the main Nanaimo again; along the Nanaimo over the divide into the Nitnat; down the Nitnat to the Grant; back up the Nitnat and over the divide into the Cameron district; down the Cameron River to Cameron Lake; from there a side trip to China Creek; thence to Alberni Canal.

Referring to the interior of the Island, Mr. Jones says that the conditions vary to a very material extent. Everywhere the timber, thick, tall and straight, stands as yet practically untouched by the hand of man. In some places the low lands, Mr. Jones states, look as though they might be converted into fertile farms. To do so would, in most instances, involve a considerable amount of labor and the expenditure of money in the clearing. This applied only to the eastern sections of the interior.

Fine Agricultural Area

As he approached Alberni and the west coast the vegetation assumed a different aspect. The heavy timber and thick shrub, which impeded his way farther inland, began to disappear. In its stead he found districts comparatively level, some of them already clear of all standing growths, ready for the plow. Here, he says, is an exceptionally fine agricultural section—the best he encountered in the whole course of his trip. Among the mountains, further east, he had noticed a somewhat peculiar feature in the general topography. Many of the elevations had perfectly level plateau-like summits. These varied in size; some stretched miles in either way, while others were smaller in their area.

The country from coast to coast teemed with game. Deer were to be seen in droves, especially in the fall of the year, while blue grouse were so tame that Mr. Jones and his companions once or twice exhausted the chambers of their rifles in firing at a single bird and then had the pleasure of seeing it fly into the heavy timber, free of injury.

Easy Railway Route

Mr. Jones can see no reason why it would not be possible to construct a railway line through the district which he explored without any exceptionally heavy expenditure. He states that there would be no difficulty in finding a pass through the first divide; in fact he understood that one, splendidly adapted for the purpose, had already been located. Once past the first range of mountains, a route could be surveyed which would take the line to Alberni through that part of the interior which gives most promise of becoming habitable—in other words, the agricultural sections. Mr. Jones affirms that the country is not nearly as rugged as that met with by the White Pass & Yukon Railway Company when they undertook the construction of their line in the north. Comparing it with the task on the Island, he could only say that the C.

(Continued on Page Five.)

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83 Government Street.

POSSE KILLS NEGRO.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 15.—A special to the Journal says that Will Harris, the negro who killed two policemen and two negroes at Nashville on Tuesday, was killed by a posse near Ashville at noon today. Two members of the posse were hurt in the fight which resulted in the death of the negro.

ANOTHER REBATE CASE.

New York, Nov. 15.—The grand jury this afternoon found the New York Central company guilty of granting rebates amounting to $26,000 to the American Sugar Refining company.

It was announced that the trial of the American Sugar Refining company on a charge of accepting the rebates paid by the New York Central would be commenced tomorrow.

PAPAL ALMONER DEAD.

Rome, Nov. 15.—Monsignor Constantine, the papal almoner, died today of heart disease.

LINGERING COLD.

Withstood Other Treatment But Quickly Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold which lingered for weeks," says J. Urquhart, of Zephyr, Ontario. My cough was very dry and harsh. The local dealer recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and guaranteed it, so I gave it a trial. One small bottle of it cured me. I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have ever used." This remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

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POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN THE INTERIOR

Harry Wright, M. P. P., Says the Whole Country Will Endorse Premier McBride

"If Premier McBride decided to go to the country again within the next few weeks, it is my opinion that he would be returned to power with a handsome majority." This statement was made yesterday by Harry Wright, M.P.P., of Ymir, who is visiting the city. He says that the stand taken by British Columbia's Premier in the recent conference held for the purpose of considering Better Terms is endorsed all through the interior. In every constituency the plucky fight for the just rights of this province has roused the admiration of the electorate. Among the Conservatives it has made their allegiance to the government firmer than ever, while many of the Liberals are commencing to show signs of abandoning their prejudices and supporting the McBride administration. "Of course," Mr. Wright went on, "I'm referring to the broad-minded Liberals, the supporters of the party who are sufficiently 'liberal' in their views as to be open to conviction, and not to the 'died-in-the -wool' Grits."

Interior Applauds McBride

Shortly before coming to the Coast, Mr. Wright made a trip through several of the districts in the neighborhood of Ymir, and so is in a position to speak of the prevailing sentiment from a political standpoint. Not only are the people impressed with the determined struggle the Premier and his colleagues are making for the recognition of British Columbia's claims for adequate better terms, but they appreciate the present government's wise financial policy and the judgment displayed in dealing with other public questions which have brought about the prosperity now being enjoyed throughout the West. While the Liberals are inclined to give the federal authorities credit for the marked advancement which has been evident during the past few years, even they are forced to acknowledge, Mr. Wright says, that the provincial government has had considerable to do towards bringing about the improved conditions. Throughout all classes, whether of pronounced Conservative or Liberal leanings, there is a constantly growing feeling that the administration is to be congratulated upon having carried the country through a critical period in its career so successfully that it is now on the high road to marked commercial and industrial expansion.

A Good Financial Showing

The general public, Mr. Wright claims, is not blind to the wisdom of the policy which the Conservatives initiated upon coming into power. They remember that the province was heavily involved financially when the present Premier assumed control of the reins of government, and they recognize that he, and his able colleague, Hon. R. G. Tatlow, the finance minister, have piloted the country through so skilfully that today there is a surplus instead of a deficit in the treasury. All these points, Mr. Wright says, are known to the electors of the interior. Taken in conjunction with the advance that has been made along the lines of agriculture, in the development of the mining resources of the province, and also the able and reasonable attitude assumed in respect to Better Terms, the Conservative party has won favor everywhere, and is now stronger than ever before in the history of the West. This is the opinion of Mr. Wright, and he expresses it as one with a thorough personal knowledge of the conditions.

An Election Forecast

Referring to the different constituencies, Mr. Wright says that Revelstoke is sure to return a Conservative, while Cranbrook will go the same way. Fernie, also, he believes, will send a candidate to the Capital to support the McBride government. He thinks that Rossland, the stronghold of the Liberal leader, J. A. Macdonald, M.P.P., is becoming imbued with the opinion that the country is safer in the hands of a tried Conservative administration than if placed in those of uncertain quality. In fact, all through the interior the feeling is in favor of the party which has so successfully conducted affairs for the past three years.

A Wave of Prosperity

"A wave of unexampled prosperity is being felt throughout all the agricultural and mining districts west of the Rockies," continued Mr. Wright. Lands, he said, which would not be taken as a gift eleven years ago were in demand. As much as two hundred dollars an acre was being paid by those wishing to enter into the fruit growing industry. Settlers were beginning to realize the possibilities of that form of horticulture in the fertile valleys of British Columbia. Soon, Mr. Wright says, the whole country will be covered with fruit trees. Everywhere people appear to be animated by the same object. Yearly the export of fruit to the Northwest is increasing, and before long, according to Mr. Wright, it will take a place of first importance in the eyes of those looking to the commercial advancement of this province. The member from Ymir bears out the statements made by others, that the agriculture possibilities of the West in the particular lines mentioned, are immense, and that the market for the produce throughout the Northwest is illimitable.

Activity in Mining

As to mining, Mr. Wright asserts that never before in his experience has the condition of affairs been more satisfactory than at present. Properties which hitherto have been inactive—either closed down or working only at intervals—are now employing large forces of men and making regular shipments.

Taking all things into consideration, Mr. Wright believes that British Columbia is now on the upward road, and that there is every indication that the prosperity everywhere apparent will continue with the exploitation of the wealth of her mines, her timber, her agricultural possibilities, and other natural resources.

FANCY FAIR FOR A MOST WORTHY CAUSE

Attractive Event Arranged in Aid of Consumptive Sanitarium Fund

Arrangements are now complete for the fancy fair to be given under the auspices of the Auxiliary Anti-Tuberculosis society, in the drill hall, on Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1. The affair is to be under the patronage of Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Premier and Mrs. McBride, Archbishop Orth, Bishop and Mrs. Perrin, and Mayor and Mrs. Morley.

On Thursday evening, the 29th inst., the fair will be opened by Mrs. Dunsmuir, and will continue during Friday afternoon and evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged both afternoon and evening, with the exception of Saturday afternoon, when children will be admitted free of charge.

By the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Hall the Fifth Regiment band have offered their services for the opening evening of the fair, an offer that is generous in the extreme, and cannot be too highly appreciated.

During the second evening Mrs. Harry Pooley has arranged for a concert, and for Saturday evening Chief Watson and family have promised an entertainment, which will be most amusing. Refreshments will be served both in the afternoon and evening, and many different articles will be on sale, both fancy work and plain sewing, and many dainty trifles which will be most acceptable as Christmas presents. As the ladies intend selling their different wares at very moderate prices, it is hoped that the different booths will be well patronized.

Friday evening and Saturday afternoon and evening there will be a Punch and Judy show, besides many other attractions, which will appeal to both young and old.

The different booths will be in charge of: Tea booth, Mrs. Genge; linen booth, Mrs. Hirsch; paper booth, the Misses Pitts; art booth, the Misses Lugrin; Medley booth, Mrs. Leiser; cushion booth, Miss Todd; candy booth, the Misses Eberts; flower booth, Miss Bullen; bag booth, Mrs. Fagan; fish pond, Mrs. Courtenay; Aunt Sally, Miss Newcombe; "finger of fate," Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt; Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, Mrs. Griffiths.

RATEPAYERS ENDORSE EXHIBITION BY-LAW

Measure to Enlarge Fair Grounds Area Is Carried by Majority of 43 Votes

The by-law authorizing the corporation to purchase a block of land adjacent to the exhibition buildings was carried yesterday by a vote of 414 in favor and 204 against; giving a majority in favor of the by-law of 210 votes, and a majority over the required three-fifths of the total vote of 43 votes.

Very little interest was taken by the general public in the polling. At noon only 150 votes had been cast, but during the afternoon and after 5 o'clock a good number voted on their way from their day's labor.

The poll was closed on the stroke of 7 o'clock and the ballots were all counted before 7:30. Those who had been working in favor of the by-law during the day were on hand to get the first count; and for a time it appeared as if the measure was going to be defeated, but gradually the ayes drew away from those against the by-law, and when the required three-fifths of the total vote cast were secured there was a sigh of relief from those who were anxious to see the measure pass.

The result came as a surprise to a great many, as the majority of the ratepayers were of the opinion that it would meet with very little opposition. Had it not been for the energetic work of a few of the advocates of the proposition, the by-law would have undoubtedly been killed. The executive committee of the agricultural association will now have no cause to complain of being hampered for want of space. Secretary Smart, when seen last evening, expressed himself as well pleased with the result, stating that the committee would now be better able to arrange an exhibition that would be a credit to the city.

An epidemic, caused by eating bad sausage has broken out in Vienna, near Aix-la-Chapelle. About 230 persons have been poisoned, and the condition of most of them is dangerous.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

ARE NOW MILLING FLOUR IN ORIENT

Japanese Manufacturing May Kill Off Export Trade From This Coast

If reports from Japan are to be credited, the flour exporters of the Pacific coast may have to seek some other market than the Orient for their wares, says the Vancouver Province. Japan is going into the flour-manufacturing business on a large scale, it is said, and by next summer the mills in that country may be grinding about all the flour that is required there. A big mill also is about completed in Hongkong, China that will supply a large part of the demand in that section. Wheat will still be drawn from the coast, but the grinding will be done on the other side.

Flourmills with a capacity ranging from five to eight hundred barrels a day are now being built at Kobe, Tokyo and Yokohama, and it is said by next season other plants will be constructed that will have a combined capacity of four to five thousand barrels a day. This, with the native mills already in operation, will go far toward supplying the consumers of the islands.

The whole matter of Japanese manufacture of flour from foreign wheat hinges upon the tariff regulations of that country. Japan has adopted the protective policy to foster its home industries, and, in order to help out the flourmills already built or to be established, has put a duty of about $1 gold a barrel on foreign flour. The duty on wheat is only a fraction over twelve cents a bushel. It is figured by the economists there and in the flour trade here that the building of flourmills in Japan to grind wheat shipped from this coast will therefore prove a profitable investment.

On the face of it the scheme seems entirely practicable if the question of disposition of the by-products can be solved. As the Japanese consumers will buy a lower grade of flour than is marketable in western countries, a good use can probably be made of the shorts, but how the bran and middlings can be disposed of remains to be settled.

Japan is not a dairying country in any sense of the word, and this product cannot very well be regarded as waste to be thrown away, in view of the high freight paid upon it. Still, the Oriental mills, which, it is said, are preparing to revolutionize the flour business on the shores of the Pacific, of course know what they are doing.

At Hongkong the big A. H. Rennie mill is about completed. The first cargo of wheat for its use has just left Portland on the steamer Hazel Dollar, and another cargo will be sent over about a month hence on the steamer Bessie Dollar. It is estimated that the demands of the mill will be for from five to six thousand tons of wheat each month, which will be secured on this side.

The output of the Rennie mill will be close to a thousand barrels a day, and it will supply the trade of a large section of Southern China.

LUNATICS DEPORTED.

Toronto, Nov. 14.—Arrangements have been completed for the deportation from Ontario of two recently arrived English immigrants who have become insane and are now charges upon the province.

Two insane immigrants were deported last week, one to Sweden and one to England, there being between 15 and 20 others who will be sent back to Britain and several European countries.

Tricked by Dyspepsia

The Doctor Couldn't Tell Where the Trouble Lay.

"For the past seven years I have been a victim of dyspepsia and chronic constipation and have consulted the most noted specialists to be found on diseases of this character. None, however, seemed to locate the difficulty or give relief. In addition to this medical treatment, I have resorted to the use of many remedies and have given them faithful trial, but all to no purpose.

Upon the recommendation of a close friend, I purchased a 50c package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and in less than five days noticed that I was receiving more benefit than from any remedy I had used before. I continued to use the tablets after each meal for one month and by the time my stomach was in a healthy condition capable of digesting anything which my increasing appetite demanded.

I have not experienced any return of my former troubles though three months have elapsed since taking your remedy."

We wish that you could see with your own eyes the countless other bona-fide signed letters from grateful men and women all over the land who had suffered years of agony with dyspepsia, tried every known remedy and consulted eminent specialists without results, until they gave Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets a trial. Like the doctor above, they couldn't locate the seat of the trouble.

Dyspepsia is a disease which has long baffled physicians. So difficult of location is the disease that cure seems next to miraculous. There is only one way to treat dyspepsia—to supply the elements which nature has ordained to perform this function and to cause them to enter the digestive organs, supplying the fluids which they lack. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets alone fill these requirements, as is shown by the fact that 40,000 physicians in the United States and Canada unite in recommending them to their patients for stomach disorders.

We do not claim or expect Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure anything but disordered conditions of the stomach and other digestive organs, but this they never fail to do. They work upon the inner lining of the stomach and intestines, stimulate the gastric glands and aid in the secretion of juices necessary to digestion.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box. One box will frequently effect a perfect cure. If in doubt and wish more adequate proof send us your name and address and we will gladly mail you a sample package free. F. A. Stuart Co., 61 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Knit-to-fit

Wescut and Sweaters

come in all sizes, weights and colors—with club emblems or college colors knitted to order. Beware of imitations see our trademark on each garment.

Write for catalogue if your dealer cannot supply you.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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Big Horn Brand
UNION MADE
Shirts and Overalls.
Demand Still Increasing.

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20 More Sewing Machine Operators Wanted,

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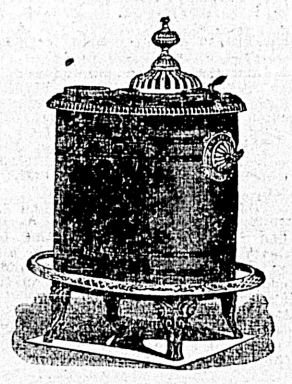

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STABLE LAMPS, large stock to select from .....$ .50
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CONDUCTOR'S LAMPS, heavy nickel plate 6.00

Our No. 74 DIETZ LAMP has special burner fitted for candle, coal oil or fish oil

WHITE GLOBES, 15c; RUBY GLOBES, 35c; NEW PRISM GLOBES, adjustable, 25c.

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And at Vancouver, Kamloops and Vernon
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QUALITY COUNTS A great many people just think Flour is Flour, and all Flour looks alike to them. Almost any Flour will make some kind of bread; but when you want to make GOOD BREAD EVERY TIME, USE

RISING SUN FLOUR

It is unexcelled for Cleanliness, Wholesomeness, Nourishment and Uniformity.

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"THE LIGHT OF THE KITCHEN"

BUT THERE IS ONLY ONE

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

It is Pure, Wholesome and Economical
SOLD IN ALL SIZES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

WRECKS RESTAURANT AND INJURES PATRON

Anarchist Creates a Scare and Does Some Damage in City of Rome

Rome, Nov. 15.—A bomb was exploded in front of the Cafe Aragno, in the centre of the city, yesterday. The fashionable throngs at the cafe were thrown into confusion and one man was seriously wounded. The perpetrator of the deed was not apprehended.

At the time of the explosion the cafe was filled with fashionable people and the Corso was crowded with regular afternoon promenaders.

A young man came to the cafe and took a place at a table outside. He carried a handbag, partially concealed by a light overcoat on his arm. He deposited the bag on his coat on a chair at his side and ordered something to drink. Before the waiter served him, the young man suddenly rose and saying audibly, "I have forgotten something," hurried away, leaving his handbag and overcoat behind.

This caused suspicion and a young man who had been sitting near the stranger sprang up and cried "Bomb, bomb." This warning, however, came too late to give the crowd time to get away, for the explosion came almost in the same instant. The neighborhood of the cafe was immediately occupied by the police. The wounded man was taken to a hospital and will recover.

The bomb, which was of a chemical composition, contained several pounds of nails and metal balls.

The young man is supposed to be an anarchist, and the theory is advanced that he attempted to blow up the cafe out of revenge for having been prevented from holding a demonstration last Sunday in commemorating the hanging of the Chicago anarchists nineteen years ago.

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

Breathe Hyomei and Get Relief and Cure—Sold Under Guarantee.

If you have catarrh, with offensive breath, burning pains in the throat, coughing, raising of mucous, difficulty in breathing, sneezing, huskiness, discharge from the nose, tickling and dropping at the back of the throat, especially at night, coughing spasms, etc., begin the use of Hyomei at once.

Its healing medication will give relief in a few days and its continued use will completely drive all catarrhal germs from the system.

Hyomei contains Nature's healing oils and balsams, the germ-killing properties of the pine forests, and goes with the air you breathe to the most remote cells of the respiratory organs, searching out and killing all catarrhal germs and soothing and healing any irritation there may be in the mucous membrane. It is easy and pleasant to use Hyomei, pleasanter than most of the stomach dosing, as its healing air is breathed through a neat pocket inhaler, which can be carried in the purse or vest pocket, and carries medication to just the spot where relief is needed.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but $1, extra bottles, if needed, 50 cents, and D. E. Campbell gives his personal guarantee with every package that money will be refunded unless the treatment cures. This shows his faith in the power of Hyomei to cure catarrh.

Royal Golf Club

DINNER MENU

Haut Sauternes. (Dupont's.) OYSTERS. Malpeque.
SOUPS.
Sherry. Turtle. Consomme.
FISH.
Black Bass. Dore.
Moet & Chandon. White Seal. ENTREE Sweetbread Cutlets.
JOINTS.
Fillet of Veal
Saddle of Mutton
Asparagus, Cauliflower
Potatoes.
SECOND COURSE.
Mallard a la Reine
Sweet Potatoes
D.C.L. 20 Years Old and Clear Rock. Savory Pate de Foi Gras.
Madeira. DESSERT CAFE NOIR
LIQUEURS
Benedictine Creme de Menthe
Club Brandy. Cherry Whisky
Cigars
Flordemiliano Cesares

BLAME FOR ACCIDENT FIXED ON BRAKEMAN

Jury at Kamloops Returns Verdict After One Hour's Deliberation

Kamloops, Nov. 15.—(Special)—When the coroner reopened court at 8 o'clock last night, after the jury had been given an opportunity to view the scene of the accident, there was a large number of railroad men and others present.

Sweeney, engineer on the first section, was called, and explained various train rules which affected the present case. He said that it was not customary for the engineer of a second section to have duplicate orders, and produced the order which he had received for the running of No. 96 on Monday.

Angus Beaton, a Cherry Creek rancher, swore that he had flagged the first section at Cherry Creek the morning of the accident, but it did not stop to take him on, and he then waited twenty-five minutes for the second section, which he flagged and boarded. He said the whistle was going all the time for tunnels and curves, so he could not say whether it was blown at any special time or not. "I felt the brakes go down hard, hard enough to make the wheels skid," said Beaton, "and a few seconds after there was a crash, and I got out through a window."

The dining car inspector produced all the effects of the dead man which could be found. Although charred and torn, there was enough to indicate that he was J. A. Rowe of 398 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

Seaman Brian was recalled, and enlarged on his evidence of the morning. He said he saw the rear end brakeman, Crowell, leaving for the west about ten minutes after the first section stopped and about ten minutes before the collision.

Conductor Bourne reiterated his evidence of the morning, and said that when he told Crowell to go back, he expected him to protect the train. He considered that under all circumstances that night half a mile was far enough to go. "That, however," he said, "is a matter of judgment. I would go that far." When questioned as to whether he would take and use torpedoes, Bourne said, "Always." He then gave an interpretation of rule 90, which he said might have influenced Crowell. This rule says in part, that the following train under the circumstances should be prepared to stop at all sidings until the crossing is made.

Crowell, recalled, said that he had expected the second section to be ready to stop, and thought he was far enough to protect his train.

Engineer Hosker took the box, and produced a ruling which he said applied in this case, and which insisted that 1,000 yards was the limit of safety. The trainmen all knew this ruling, or if they do not, they should. He claimed that his train was going just as might have been expected when no protection was out. Had the protection been out, he could have prevented the collision.

This ended the evidence, and the jury retired. The deliberations lasted an hour, when the following verdict was returned:

"We, your jurors, empanelled to inquire into the death of J. A. Rowe, find that the deceased came to his death from injuries received in a rear-end collision between the first and second sections of train No. 96, on the C. P. R., on the morning of Nov. 13; and we also find that the accident was caused by a misinterpretation of the rules by the rear-end brakeman on the first section of train No. 96."

MACDONALD ON TRADE POLICY OF CANADA

Observations of British Labor Leader During Recent Tour of Dominion

J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., continuing his series of articles on Canada, which appear in the London Chronicle, says:

Canada is a land of surprises for the English stranger. He may, like some of the doctors who attended the British Medical congress at Toronto, be put up at places where the Times' leading articles are talked of at the table; and his presence there will no doubt add zest to the expression of high English sentiments. For, above all, the Canadian is hospitable and the middle class Canadian is English. To such a guest, Canada comes up to middle-class English expectations.

But it is far different when one mixes with the people, when one gets behind the official expressions, when one discovers the Canadian in his moods of virgin innocence. Canada is then the nation-incoherent, unorganized, unsettled, striving in spite of its geography and its history to become one. The Canadian then speaks as a nationalist, not as a colonist.

This national spirit is the axiom which determines the fiscal policy of Canada. It is Canada first, and let no one mistake it. With a wild shriek of laughter, the Dominion read Mr. Chamberlain's first fiscal speech foreshadowing free trade within the Empire. If, say, in one of the labor temples which are being organized in the industrial towns, you suggest to the trade union leaders that British preference should be so substantial as to enable us to compete seriously with the Canadian producer, they treat you as a simple-minded imperialist enthusiast; if you broach the same topic to any of the powers that be at Ottawa, say, from the minister of trade and commerce downwards, they shake their heads and say they are, after all, the servants and not the masters of the public; if you try to ascertain the opinion of the French-Canadian of Quebec, or of the farmer of the new West, or of the miner or the fisherman of British Columbia, where I am now writing, you will find that he never took the least interest in the matter, but that his motto is "Canada for the Canadians!"

I have met men who have hung portraits of Mr. Chamberlain in their houses, and I have talked to some who have come over to England to enlighten us. They are excellent hosts, their patriotic affection warmed my heart. In their museums where they have gathered precious relics of Wolfe, on their verandahs where they disclose their love for the old land and the old people, they reveal to you qualities which are precious indeed, and which enrich the Empire. (I am only now thinking of the best of them—a day, for instance, spent amongst old cannon, humming birds and gladioli at Montmorency Falls—not of the Imperial bagman, which is the predominant type amongst active tariff reform league admirers in this country). But these men have no policy. At a crisis, such as the South African war was supposed to be, they rise to the top; they control the ministry; their affections force the hands of cabinets. But in the ordinary work of the state they are all but impotent; in the inevitable evolution of Canadian industrial policy they are absolutely impotent.

Canada is a nation. Canada is to develop herself. Canada is to be no industrial hanger-on.

In working out what she conceives to be her industrial destiny, Canada is much more conscious that she has the United States as a neighbor than that she has the United Kingdom as a mother.

Outside Quebec city and Montreal the province of Quebec has no decided industrial opinions. It is not in the whirlpool of competition. It is its own world. But in the two cities named, even liberal opinion is in favor of a small but effective tariff against the United States. Here, one comes across the "infant industry" argument. "I am free trader," said one of the influential members of the Liberal Reform club of Montreal to me, "but we must impose a tariff against United States goods—that, quite apart from a tariff for revenue, which we cannot abandon."

In industrial Ontario opinion is very much stronger. There, I can only call the feeling regarding the United States as one bordering on fright. The argument for protection there is not at all the infant industry argument. "It used to be that," said a merchant of Toronto to me, "now it is simply protection." If anyone has the delusion that protection can be carried up to a point and then dropped, let him study the agricultural implement industry of Ontario.

At Winnipeg one breathes a more bracing fiscal atmosphere. The West would take free trade tomorrow. It has no interests of any importance, except those best served by free trade, and at Ottawa the great fiscal contest now being waged is between the Manufacturers' association and the farmers. The most influential paper in Winnipeg when I was there was slaughtering with a merciless knowledge of facts and accuracy of economic reasoning, the protectionist arguments of the leading Conservative papers of Toronto. This Winnipeg paper also pointed out that the agricultural West would have nothing to gain by Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. But at election times it accepts the inevitable. Theoretically, the Laurier government, which it supports, is free trade; practically it is protectionist. One must wait until the new West settles down to see what its effect upon fiscal policy is to be. It can only be in the direction of free trade; but its influence will depend upon how far the farmers are prepared to organize themselves.

For, let it be remembered that the organization of the Manufacturers' association enable the protectionist feeling in Canada to exaggerate its importance. The Manufacturers' association is formed for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon Ottawa. It is one of the most frankly "class conscious" organizations I have ever come across. Whilst it was pulling wires at Ottawa to get Sir Wilfrid Laurier to increase duties against us, it has emissaries in England asking us to give Canada special preference upon our markets. The opposition of Ontario trade unionists to free trade will render the free trade resolutions passed at the Dominion Trades Union congress inoperative, but until the farmers and the free trade workmen find some means of combining, the Manufacturers' association will continue to exercise undue influence on Canada's tariff policy.

Canada's industrial nationalism has, however, led it beyond mere protection. It pays bonuses to certain industries. In fact, Canadians seem to be great believers in bonuses. Towns advertise that they will pay a bonus to business firms that settle within their precincts. At the present moment, some railway trains are displaying huge white sheets offering such inducements by Brandon. But the chief bonus so far paid by the Dominion itself is that given to iron and steel works, and the only effect has been that the capital of these concerns has been atrociously watered, and their development retarded in consequence.

The chief result of the policy is only too evident. Canada is rapidly becoming the dearest country in the world to live in, and prices are steadily rising. By and by no one but millionaires will be able to set foot in the Dominion. I have never known such prices except in Johannesburg immediately after the war, and I am not at all sure that Johannesburg was very much worse than some towns in Canada. Workmen's wives, as a rule, are reticent in Canada; but just get them to talk about their household accounts!

Canada, in a sentence, is at present protectionist, mildly protectionist. If she changes her policy it will be not because of Imperial sentiment, but because free trade will pay her better. Imperial sentiment she has, but as one of her most trusted ministers said to me: "Don't try to exploit it; let it alone; it may be capricious." That sentiment and the desire of the government to play a popular part, gave us a preference on her market; but she had, and has no intention of allowing that preference to thwart in any way her own industrial development.

A pious washerwoman, named Mme. Cavet, was nearly stabbed to death by her 15-year-old son, Gaston, who is believed to have committed the deed in his sleep.

TO BE DYSPEPTIC IS TO BE MISERABLE

Hopeless, Confused and Depressed in Mind, Forgetful, Irresolute, Drowsy, Languid and Useless.

This disease assumes so many forms that there is scarcely a complaint which it may not resemble in one way or another. Among the most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, heartburn, water-brash, gas in the stomach and bowels, distress after eating, etc.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

is a positive cure for dyspepsia, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood. It stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, removes acidity, purifies the blood and tones the entire system to full health and vigor.

Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brock Village, N.S., writes: "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of appetite and bad blood. I tried everything I could get but to no purpose; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From the first day I felt the good effects of the medicine. I can eat anything now without any ill after effects and am strong and well again."

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00

FEATHERSTONE SAYS HE HAD VISITATION

Was Told to Fast for Forty Days ---Did so for Two and Half

Robert S. Featherstone, under sentence of death set for Dec. 12th for the murder of Mary Jane Dalton at South Wellington, spent some hungry days last week—because, he claimed, he had received a visitation from his dead mother in a dream and she told him to fast for forty days and forty nights. Featherstone has not that long to live. He refused food, telling the guards of his "visitation." For two days and a half he had no food whatever and then Sheriff Richards visited him with Dr. Helmcken, the physician of the jail. Dr. Helmcken prevailed upon him to take some soup and milk. He agreed, stating that he had been told only to refrain from food for forty days, nothing being said about drink. He demurred about the soup, though, and finally compromised on the soup being strained. He told the officials that if he fasted as he had been told to do in the visitation he would be pardoned of all sins. Hunger finally conquered his determination to fast, and on the third day he told his guards he had received another visitation, this time from his brother, who is dead as is his mother, and he had been told during the visitation that he might eat toast. He was then given some toast, and wanted more. Since his appetite has been normal, and he has been eating his meals regularly.

Featherstone had written two foolscap pages of a statement regarding the murder, maintaining his innocence, which he proposes to forward to the minister of justice, and he also proposes to send a copy to a society in Eastern Canada of which a brother is a member.

CONDEMNS THOUSANDS OF INFECTED TREES

Inspector Cunningham Points Out Danger Arising From the Codlin Moth

In connection with the report of the condemnation of fruit from the American side of the line by Fruit Inspector Cunningham, that efficient official made the following statement says the Vancouver Province.

"The most disquieting aspect of the cases in which fruit has recently been condemned is the near approach of the San Jose scale and codling moth, both very destructive insect pests. Gradually the infection is creeking up toward the international boundary. We are making a strenuous fight for the safety of British Columbia orchards, which are really the hope of the province, but unfortunately the mercantile class does not take the same serious view of the situation.

"I thank God," continued Mr. Cunningham, "that the press is with us to a man, and while we can count on your support we'll not abandon the trenches. Three years hence we'll swing clear of American-grown apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries. With twelve provincial nurseries in operation, and three million bearing fruit trees, we ought to be able to hold our own.

"If I could only hammer sense into the fruitgrowers who are stupidly sending out of the country good clean Canadian money for the purchase of rubbishy nursery stock of no value whatever, I should have greater hopes of the future. By 6 o'clock tonight we shall have condemned since the season opened three thousand diseased and worthless trees. We have passed hundreds more that will never yield the growers a dollar's profit. I am sorry for them, but can do no more than I am doing to help them."

DESCRIBES LAND ON HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE

Member of Dominion Geological Survey Sees Great Agricultural Capabilities

Each succeeding exploration in the northern part of western Canada serves to extend the estimate of the area of cultivable lands in that region and to curtail correspondingly the inhospitable wastes looked upon in the past as too cold for settlement by Europeans.

William McInnes of the geological survey, who has just returned from a geological exploration of a tract of country lying to the north of the Lower Saskatchewan, between that river and the valley of the Upper Churchill, speaks highly of the agricultural capabilities of a large area of wooded country lying between N. lat. 54 deg. 30 min. and 56 deg.

This country is essentially a rolling, clay-covered plateau, 700 to 900 feet above the sea, the valleys of its streams and lakes lying generally but little over a hundred feet below its uplands.

The clay mantle, 100 feet or more deep in the eastern portion and gradually thinning out westwards, is the result of sedimentation over the bottom of an ancient glacial lake that has been named Lake Agassiz, once covering all the lower parts of Manitoba, including the fertile valley of the Red River nearly to its head, but now represented only by the basins of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis and other smaller lakes. The waters feeding this ancient lake passing out from the face of the glacier, were heavily charged with rock flow that, in the quiet waters of the lake, quickly settled to the bottom to form the deposits referred to.

Careful records of temperature made during the summer show that the region is by no means so cold as is commonly supposed. With the exception of one night in August, when the thermometer fell just below freezing point, there was no frost from the middle of June, when the records were begun, until the 29th of September.

Throughout the whole northern part of the area the Indians grow potatoes with good success, and to any one familiar with the Indian this means that they are grown, to say the least, without much trouble. Some of the most northerly Indian fields were visited on July 13, when the potato vines were 11 inches high and about ready to blossom. George Cowan, a trapper long settled in the neighborhood, was harvesting in September a large crop of potatoes of exceptional size, quite like the exhibits one sees occasionally at county fairs, and his garden contained all the common vegetables.

In latitude 54 deg., where the Hudson Bay Railway, now under construction, crosses the Saskatchewan River, Indian corn was quite ready for table use, with large and full ears, on September 5, and, as there was no frost until September 29, had ample time to ripen.

The more southerly section of this district, bordering the Saskatchewan and extending for about seventy miles to the northeast, is underlain by flat magnesian limestones of Silurian and Cambro-Silurian age, and, owing to the thin soil cover on the uplands, offers only limited areas along the river valleys that are adapted for cultivation. There are a few good forests of white spruce and much larger areas that would furnish good material for pulpwood. Many of the limestones are well suited for building purposes, breaking readily into blocks of very even thickness.

Belts of Huronian age, underlying the limestones and coming to the surface beyond its northern edge, are characterized by many of the rocks found in that mineral-bearing series in the east. Traces of copper were noticed in these rocks.

The larger lakes of the district are well stocked with whitefish, lake trout, dore and pike, and sturgeon occur in some of them. One of the large fishing companies, in anticipation of the advent of the railway, has already put in a plant on some of the lakes.

The region is a good one for large game, particularly for moose, which are abundant and little disturbed, as the Indians visit the interior only on their winter hunts, living almost continuously on their reserves during the summer. Work on the railway south of the pass was being pushed forward with all the speed that the scarcity of labor would permit, and location parties, who expected to be out all winter, started from the Saskatchewan to locate through to the Churchill.

TO WORK THE PRESTON.

Chicago Capitalists Intend to Raise the Necessary Money.

Phoenix, Nov. 10. A party of Chicago capitalists, who are interested in the high grade mines near Phoenix, traveling in a private coach, left yesterday for the Coast, after spending a couple of days inspecting the properties which they are developing. The party consisted of Col. T. L. Dickason, a Chicago millionaire, who is president of the Cresent Mines., Ltd.; W. H. McDoel, president of the Monon Railway system; W. W. Wicks, president of the Mathers Stone Co., of Chicago and Bloomington, Ind., and E. F. Johnson, an insurance man of Chicago. After looking at the Crescent mine, in company with A. M. Whiteside, solicitor and treasurer of the company, Colonel Dickason, who has visited the Boundary several times, said:

"I am well satisfied with the work done so far at the Crescent under the superintendent, W. H. Jeffrey, M. E., and with the ore showing now being made in the property. The main shaft has reached a depth of about 200 feet, the values having steadily improved from top to bottom, commencing at $30 or $40 per ton, and now running about $1.50 per ton in gold and silver. The vein itself has also increased in width as depth has been obtained, and it is now about two feet between the walls, with pay ore from five to twelve inches in width.

"We are now seeing about purchasing an air compressor, so that the work can be prosecuted more rapidly, to be installed in the near future, but we shall continue sinking for the present, the electric hoist which we have, giving us the best of service."

Referring to the Preston mine near the Cresent, the colonel said: "A meeting of this company will be held in Chicago before December 1st, and we expect to find means to raise money to resume work on this property once more at no distant date."

TOO EARLY FOR THEM.

Colon, Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt landed here half an hour earlier than he was expected and there were no representatives of the government of Panama or the Canal company present to receive him. Chief of Police Shanton with a force of 72 picked men belonging to the Zone police, was at the pier and the president immediately inspected the force and highly complimented Shanton on their appearance.

EXPERIENCE IS SOMETIMES A DEAR TEACHER.

So many parents of young children do not realize the danger from croup until they have had the experience of one severe case in their own home. To be awakened in the middle of the night by the peculiar rough cough and find their little one suffering from a fully developed attack of the croup and nothing in the house with which to relieve it is a lesson never to be forgotten. A good remedy at hand is of incalculable value in a time like this and nothing better can be obtained than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The fact that this remedy contains no narcotic makes it perfectly safe to give to the children. For sale by all Druggists.

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J. M. Nagano & Co., 61 Douglas Street. BALMORAL BLOCK. 'Phone 1325. Victoria, B. C.

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Another consignment in the Very Latest Novelties in all kinds of Japanese Fancy Goods, Curios, Flags, Mementoes of the late great war, Silks and Linens, Ivory, Satsuma, and other handsome wares. Specialties for Tourist Souvenirs in endless variety, and to suit all tastes and fancies.

The Mikado Bazaar, 138 Government Street Hotel Victoria Building

New Advertisements

(Too Late for Classification)

YOUNG MAN wishes evening work in bookkeeping or stenography. 608 Colonist. n16

WANTED—A young man and two girls for store for holiday season. Apply Fancy Goods, Box 607 Colonist office. n16

WANTED—Position as salesman or warehouseman, by married man; energetic, trustworthy and obliging. Box 606 Colonist. n16

WANTED—Two furnished housekeeping rooms, close to town. 605 Colonist. n16

MRS. HERBERT, lady's nurse, 52 Belleville street. n16

WANTED—Immediately, comfortable furnished cottage, not less than six rooms. Apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government street. n16

WANTED—To purchase a couple dozen good healthy hens. Apply Box 609 Colonist, stating particulars. n16

WANTED—Mother's help for family of two (Oak Bay.) Good wages. Reference required. n16

WANTED—Two experienced house-parlor maids (city). Wages $20. Apply with reference to 60 Rae street. n16

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, with bath. 118 Fort street. n16

Public Meeting

A Public Meeting of the ratepayers of the Oak Bay Municipality will be held in the School Room on Foul Bay Road on Friday, 16th inst., at 8 p. m. The Reeve and Councillors are invited to attend.

"Traveller"

Say "NO" to a dealer who offers you a Shoe "just as good" as the "Traveller." There are no Shoes "just as good" or "nearly as good" at their price, and they will compare more than favorably with most shoes costing a good deal more.

Every pair we sell bears our Trade Mark on the sole—a guarantee to you that they are all we claim them to be.

You may be sure Ames Holden, Ltd., did not become the largest manufacturers of shoes in Canada by putting their Trade Mark on shoes of doubtful quality.

Buy "TRAVELLER" SHOES for the honest value in them—and the guarantee behind them.

AMES, HOLDEN, LTD.

Canada's Largest Manufacturers of Shoes

Vancouver Calgary Edmonton Winnipeg Toronto Montreal St. John

Messrs. WILLIAMS & JANION

Duly instructed by F. Bolton, Esq., will sell at his residence

21 Simcoe Street

—ON—

Friday, November 16

At 2:30 p. m.

A quantity of useful Household Furniture and Effects, including Rattan Chairs, Couches, Occasional Tables, Bookcases, Rugs, Oak Bedroom Suite, Bureau, Very Handsome English Oak Overmanel with Bevelled Plate Glass, Carpets, Jubilee Range and Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, Matting, Clothes Basket, Garden Tools, some valuable old Spode Plates and Dishes, and other Goods too Numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer. Stewart Williams

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Instructed by Mr. G. Paine and others, I will sell by

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At Salesrooms, 77 and 79 Dogplas Street,

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Including: Upholstered Chairs and Settee, 2 Upholstered Lounges, Bedroom Suite, Bureaus and Washstands, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Wire and Top Mattresses, Blankets, Toilet Ware, 2 Bamboo Whatnots, Bedroom Chairs and Rockers, Ex. Dining Table, 4 Dining Chairs, Fine Carpets and Squares, Floorcloth, Stair Carpets, Pictures, Books, Kitchen Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, 2 Gents' Bicycles, Garden Tools, 2 Rolls Barbed Wire, Cross-Cut Saws, Cook Stoves, Heaters, Fingering Wool, Towelling and Remnants, etc.

TREVOR KEENE - - Auctioneer

PROVINCIAL GOVERNM'NT LAND SALE

—AT—

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Will take place as follows:

Tuesday, 20th Nov.

At 10:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.

—THE—

WATER FRONT LOTS

Lots and Small Acreage in the

POINT GREY RESERVE

AT THE

Myers Hall, Pender St.

All the other sales will be held at the

O'BRIEN HALL

Corner HASTINGS and HOMER STREETS

Vancouver City Lots

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOV.

At 2 p. m. and

THURSDAY, 22nd NOV.

At 10:30 a. m.

HASTINGS TOWNSITE and Lot 2027

THURSDAY, 22nd NOV.

At 2 p. m.

NORTH VANCOUVER

WEDNESDAY, 21st NOV.

At 10:30 a. m. and

FRIDAY, 23rd NOV.

At 2 p. m

This important sale is well worth attending. The properties are all well located, close to Vancouver and its markets. It is the largest sale of its kind ever held in the province; and amongst so much property to be offered at first hand from the government, unrivalled opportunities are offered alike to the settler and investor.

Maps, Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers.

John S. Rankin, 514 Pender St
Arthur J. Ford, 747 Pender St.

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J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25

OUR FOREST REVENUE.

Among the charges most freely made against British Columbia administrations the most frequent is that they have wasted the natural resources of the province. Ex post facto wisdom is cheap. Any one can be wise after the event, and although in the light of things as we see them now, it may be clear enough that, if some of the old timber leases had not been granted, the land included in them could be disposed of now more profitably, yet we venture to say that no one anticipated such a thing at the time the leases were issued; and it is noteworthy that many of them are now falling in, which shows that so far as the areas included in them is concerned, the province has not only not lost anything, but is in funds to the amount paid in rentals. But whatever charge may be laid against previous administrations for not anticipating the prospective increase in value of timber lands, none can be made against the present administration. Under the law as it stands today, and we invite the attention of the Toronto Globe especially to this, timber lands can only be obtained under licenses. These licenses are renewable for twenty-one years; but the licensee must pay on each renewal such rental and such royalty as the legislature may see fit to impose. For example, a man now holds a timber license for a square mile. He must pay $140.00 a year for it, and if he cuts the timber he must pay 50 cents a thousand superficial feet for what he cuts. If the legislature sees fit at the next session, or at any time during the twenty-one years, to raise the license fee or the royalty or both, the licensee must pay them, or give up his tract. This provision in the law, credit for which is due to the Hon. R. F. Green, is said by timber buyers to greatly interfere with speculation; but this we do not imagine will greatly disturb the government or the legislature, although it may disconcert those excellent Eastern people, who suppose that the administration of the affairs of this province is one prolonged potlatch, that is, if they know what that means.

HUDSON BAY LAND.

The Hudson Bay Company is a private corporation and has a perfect right to handle its property in the way that most commends itself to its directors. We would like to submit, however, to the consideration of the gentlemen in charge of its interests if the time has not come when the property owned by the company in the vicinity of Victoria should be put upon the market. What we have in mind just now is the land in the Esquimalt peninsula, which is very well fitted for residential purposes. It would perhaps be a mistake for the company in any event to sell the whole of the vacant area there. A portion of it with a sea frontage ought to be reserved for public uses, but such a reservation would greatly enhance the value of the remainder. The greater part of the tract, used by the Work Point garrison as a golf links, ought never to be cut up into small lots. It is a place of unique beauty and should be dedicated to public uses. If this were done, and the remainder of the vacant area were placed upon the market in good-sized lots, say not less than half an acre each, there would be built up there one of the finest residential localities in the country.

As has been said above, the Hudson Bay Company is a private concern, and hence no one has a right to dictate to it; but it is also in a sense a public enterprise, that is to say it acquired privileges, which no other corporation has ever enjoyed, and it has been closely associated with the history of this province and especially with Victoria. For this reason we feel free to make the above suggestions. The Company cannot be expected to have sentiments, and yet it may possibly be that the directors may be influenced by the long and intimate association of Victoria with its interests to consider a plan whereby it can add to the prosperity of this city and demonstrate the sagacity of its officers, who selected this point as their Pacific Coast headquarters, and at the same time make a good profit for their shareholders.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A recent arrival in Victoria said that the advantages of living in a country, where there is enough rain for crops, might be offset by the loss of time by reason of wet days, when work cannot be done in the fields. Anyone who forms his opinion of Vancouver Island weather by the experience of the last two weeks would be fully justified in concluding that this criticism applies to this part of British Columbia; but he would be in error. It can be fairly claimed that there is no part of Canada where there is less loss of time for out of door employment than here. It has so happened that our rain seems to have come almost all at once. This sometimes happens. The fall of 1891 was much like the present in this respect, and a great deal of damage was done to the lowlands here and in the states of Washington and Oregon by high water. The winter months were, however, exceptionally fine. On the whole there was very little lost time in 1891 because of wet weather. Every one will remember the snowfall of 1893, that is every one who was in this part of the world. It was a pretty serious affair while it lasted, in the way of interruption of traffic. It was preceded by three weeks of weather like that of yesterday, except that there was no wind and there were very light frosts at night. After the snowfall ceased, we had a long period of exceedingly fine weather. It was during that snowfall that zero temperature was recorded at several points along the Coast for the first time since meterological observations had been taken, and it has never been recorded since. Since 1893 we have had no snow worth mentioning, and since 1891 there have been no fall rains like those that we have just been experiencing. Therefore it would be a great mistake to judge of the amount of time likely to be lost in field labor by the weather of November of this year; just as it would hardly be wise to anticipate that every winter hereafter will be as beautiful as the last three have been. Victoria and vicinity, we wish to remind newcomers, do not claim to be like the Garden of Eden in the matter of climate. There are times when even a garment of fig leaves would be rather airy for out-of-door wear. All we say is that, taking one year with another, we have more days when a farmer can profitably work in the fields than occur in any other part of Canada, and we would not fear comparison with any part of the United States.

A FEW KIND WORDS.

We are glad to see that our evening contemporary is perceiving the error of its ways, and as evidence of its changed frame of mind has refreshed its memory by referring to its files. There have been some very excellent things in the columns of our contemporary, which will bear republication. It quoted a letter last night in which its correspondent suggested that a non-partisan commission should be appointed to investigate the system of provincial administration in order to see if it might not be reformed and placed upon a more economical basis. In adopting this suggestion, which we assume it does, the Times gives evidence of returning sanity. The system of administration in force in this province is the growth of years and arises out of conditions of a very exceptional nature. It is more than probable that changes could be advantageously made, but the subject is a large and difficult one. The members of a government have not the time to investigate the subject, and they would be more or less hampered in suggesting changes. In a great area like British Columbia, with a small and scattered population, it was impossible to adopt the same system of administration that had been developed in the older and more populous provinces in the East; but it may be that on impartial investigation a way be found by which the lessons learned in those provinces can to some extent be advantageously adopted here.

But our contemporary has not yet gone as far as we could desire. The Colonist was not at all curious as to views of any particular private citizen on the principal question of the day, or on this interesting subject. They may or may not be of any value. What it wished to ascertain is if the Times, in opposing the claims of the province for better terms and playing into the hands of our eastern opponents, has the sanction of the Hon. William Templeman, minister of inland revenue. This is important, because Mr. Templeman is not a private citizen. He is a member of the Dominion Cabinet and the recognized head of the Liberal party in British Columbia. If he were in private life his views might be interesting, but yet not of any greater importance than those of any other private individual. In such a case he might, if he were a small man, resent the introduction of his name without warrant into a political controversy; but he probably would simply regard it as a "Smart Aleck" piece of business. As a public man he will recognize the fairness of the proposition that the public are entitled to know whether or not the Times is speaking for him in its coarse attacks upon the provincial ministry and its hostility to the just claims of the province.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

A biography of Lord Durham, who was governor-general of Canada at the most critical period in the history of British North America, has lately been published, and has directed attention anew to the efforts made in the past to bring about the assimilation of the English and French people of Canada. The problem presented nearly a century and a half ago, when the victory of Wolfe secured the northern half of this continent to the British crown, was not unlike that created in England by the successful invasion of William the Norman. He brought with him Normans, who shortly after became assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon inhabitants, so that no very long time elapsed after the conquest until the two had become one people. The conditions were reversed in British North America. Here we had a resident French, really Norman-French, population, and, after the suspension of hostilities, a peaceful invasion of Anglo-Saxons; but although many years have passed, the line of demarcation between the two races is as clear and distinct as ever.

A passing reference to the cause of this difference between the outcome of conditions similar in their constituent parts may not be without interest. General Murray, who administered the affairs of Quebec after its capitulation, naturally sought to establish British institutions, and his efforts met with a great deal of success. The peasant, artizan and mercantile classes welcomed the change, which promised stability of law and equal justice. It was resented by the clergy and by many of the seigneurs. After several years spent in fruitless discussion, a committee was appointed by the Imperial House of Commons to investigate the complaints of the seigneurs. The evidence given is rather odd reading nowadays. The substance of the grievance was that, to use the language of one of the witnesses, whom we quote from memory: "It is insufferable that the business affairs and personal conduct of men of quality should be passed upon by such people as merchants, carpenters and shoemakers." By this we are to understand that it was not a question of dual language which was a matter of complaint, nor the rights of the church, but chiefly the British institution of trial by jury. The evidence of the complainants was heard in full; the other side was hardly listened to. General Murray insisted that the very great majority of the people were fully satisfied with the new order of things, that they were rapidly learning the English language, and that they had the utmost confidence in the newly-established courts. One of the most prominent seigneurs, representing a number of his class, attended before the committee to testify to the truth of General Murray's contentions. He was unable to give his evidence on the day of his arrival, because there was not time. The next day Lord North, who was prime minister, had to go to a garden party, and it was necessary for the committee to rise on the following day, so that the case for British institutions was never properly presented, which led Edmund Burke to say in the House of Commons: "It may be that the fate of a nation has been jeopardized, because my Lord North could not forego the pleasure of attending a fete champetre."

It is not, however, likely that it was Lord North's desire to spend a pleasant afternoon, which led to the summary disposition of the Quebec question. He was not a great statesman, but he was not foolish. He had his political methods, which many of his contemporaries justified, although others condemned them. The true reason of his willingness to assent to the demands of the French clergy and the majority of the seigneurs was his desire to keep Quebec from uniting with the discontented people of what is now the United States. The English colonists, especially in New England, were becoming very restive under King George's assertion of absolutism. Between them and the French a good deal of bad blood had been engendered by the long years of border war; nevertheless, with the English colonists threatening rebellion, it would not have been very difficult to have induced the people of Quebec to throw in their lot with them, and, as matters turned out, this would have meant the end of British dominion in the Western Hemisphere. Quebec must be kept loyal to its new sovereign, and as the most potent influence in the country at that time, as today, was the church, Lord North sought, and sought successfully, to secure its influence on behalf of the British crown. We know now, in fact it was known not very long after the passage of the Quebec Act, that the same results would have been achieved by the surrender of less. There was no need to have assented to the dual language system, nor to the perpetuation of the customs of Paris as the law of Quebec; and it has been these things, not the influence of the clergy, that have been most potent in keeping the two races apart.

We print Mr. Musgrave's letter on the water question, but warn him that he will be held responsible if it begins to rain again.

It has been well said that the recent county council election in London was not so much a condemnation of municipal ownership as of municipal extravagance.

The Exhibition bylaw having been adopted, it is "up to" the gentlemen having charge of the fall shows to justify the confidence of the ratepayers in their ability to "make good."

Now that we have all had our fling at Hearst and corruption in New York, how would it do for us to get down to work and smash corruption and corruptionists in Canada? Some people may be hurt in the process but they can call themselves martyrs, if it will make them feel any the better.

The Nelson Canadian wants to know why Mr. Macdonald did not find it convenient to meet Mr. McBride in the forensic duel on better terms, which the Victoria Liberal Association was so anxious to arrange. The answer probably is that the Association had no authority to issue the challenge and that Mr. Macdonald does not yet know "where he is at," as he told the Vancouver World.

The Montreal Star prints an Ottawa despatch which says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other members of the cabinet think that Mr. Hyman should resign his seat and be re-elected again before taking his seat in the House of Commons, and it adds that Mr. Hyman is thought to be only waiting until the investigations, now in progress, have been completed before placing his resignation in the hands of Mr. Speaker. In the interests of good government it is to be hoped that this is true.

In 1827 Sir William Parry, R. N., made a voyage towards the North Pole. He reached 82 deg. 45 min., which remained the record until 1876, when Sir George Nares got a little more than half a degree nearer the goal. Peary in 1902 got nearly a degree furtner, and in 1896 Nansen went as far as 86 deg. 14 min. In 1900 the Duke of Abruzzi's expedition went about 25 miles further north than Nansen had been able to go, and thus reached within 237 miles from the Pole. In his last voyage Peary managed to get as near as 203 miles. Thus we see that, with all the approved appliances of later years, it has been possible to achieve less than 300 miles of greater northing than that accomplished by Sir William Parry nearly eighty years ago. Walter Wellman, who kept himself in the limelight all last summer, did not get as far as Parry.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

We of the present day, however, are more favored than will be those of the future, for we are the pioneers of this rich heritage of opportunities. We can take our pick and choice of the best that the country affords and make larger and often quicker profits than will be the case in the future.—Trail News.

WORTH CONSIDERATION.

The Sentinel has on more than one occasion pointed out the necessity that exists for a general re-arranging of the boundaries of the several districts into which the province is divided for convenience of administration. The Boundary Creek Times now bears out this contention by calling attention to the disabilities that obtain in that section of the country.—Inland Sentinel.

WHY WAS IT?

It is now almost two weeks since the premier intimated his willingness to meet the leader of the opposition in public debate on the question of better terms. The suggestion it will be remembered, was made by the Liberal association of Victoria after the confession that Mr. McBride has made a "hit." Mr. Macdonald has been at Vancouver, Victoria and other coast points for some time, but so far we are not informed that he has any time to meet the premier, as desired by his own friends and followers there. We wonder why.—Daily Canadian.

SURE AND SAFE CURE FOR CROUP

When a man finds a good thing it is natural that he should wish to share his good fortune with others. Mr. Henry Bolz, of Hilsboro Iowa is not an exception to this rule. He says, "I have used Chamberlain' Cough Remedy in my family for years. As a croup cure it has no equal. I am satisfied that it saved my boy's life, and take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all Druggists.

A STRANGE PERSIAN CUSTOM.

In Persia there is a strange custom known as "bast." It simply means that any one having a grievance by taking refuge on the premises of a nobleman may demand that the nobleman take up his cause as though the bastee were one of his own household. There seems to be no limit to the custom, for the petty criminal often takes refuge, or bast, in a mosque, where he is safe, if his friends are allowed to feed him. If the police want him they must starve him out. There was a man who sat for eight years in one of the legations, here patiently awaiting a settlement of a small claim that he had against the Persian government. Ministers came and went, but he stayed on. At last his claim was paid, and he died celebrating his victory! Few legations here would have the courage to put a man out, as it would bring down no small amount of opprobrium upon them.

The other day every shop in the great bazaar in Teheran was closed, and between 5,000 and 6,000 men, merchants, artisans and some priests, went into the English legation and informed the acting minister that they were there to remain until the English government took up their case with the Persian government. Fortunately the grounds are large, but, at best, great damage must be done to the beautiful grounds by the five thousand and more men camping on them. A short time ago these people would have gone to the Russian legation, but today it is passed by and forgotton, while the streets surrounding the British legation are filled with crowds who do not hesitate to say that England can have the country if she wants it. The whole city seems to be on a strike. Only the mails, butcher and baker have not been interfered with. Half a ton of bread daily is required to feed those within the legation compound. All day long the Koran is read and Allah is appealed to for help.—Independent (New York).

A CANADIAN VIEW OF MISS CORELLI.

Miss Marie Corelli has published another book, and the world that loves a shilling shocker is sitting up all night to read "The Treasure of Heaven," which is further called "A Romance of Riches." Any yarn by the fair Marie will be read by the general public, for this skilful scribe mastered long ago the art of writing to the gallery. Every housemaid in the land has read her "Thelma," and had horrible thrills over the ghastliness of "Wormwood." A lady named Mary almost commits suicide in the last chapter of this latest outbreak of Corelli fiction. Otherwise it is not an exciting story; in fact, it is quite inferior to "God's Good Man," of which I read enough to know that the heroine wore a purple velvet riding habit, trimmed with gold buttons. The horse ran away and threw the heroine off, and, really, the poor steed was not to blame. However, to return to our muttons, or, rather, our Marie! The announcement is made that "the only authorized portrait of Marie Carelli ever published appears for the first time in this book." Sure enough, there is a sweet picture of the novelist in the very front of the book. She is looking pleasant, and her gown has a fit ever so much better than the garments of literary ladies are supposed to possess. Last year that entertaining English weekly, the Tatler, got into all sorts of trouble by publishing a portrait of Miss Morelli, who, it was said, wished to have her features unphotographed. Her lawyers promptly sought redress, a course which advertised both the Tatler and the lady. The latter could hardly be blamed for being angry, as the clumsy photographer had seized the moment when she was descending from a carriage and was displaying a decidedly unshapely foot. She was also smiling more broadly than any camera fiend demands, and no woman could be expected to endure such a snapshot without protest. But the latest novel vindicates the noted scribbler, and for a wholly insignificant sum her admirers may possess the long-desired portrait, with a nice new story thrown in.—Jean Graham, in the Canadian Magazine (October).

DOG MEDICINES

We have just renewed our stock of Rackman's (Norwich, Eng.), Celebrated Dog Medicines—the kind with fifty years of use behind them. RACKHAM'S DISTEMPER BALLS; RACKHAM'S JAPANESE WORM BALLS AND POWDERS; RACKHAM'S TONIC CONDITION BALLS; RACKHAM'S KATALEPRA for RED MANGE; RACKHAM'S PURGING BALLS; RACKHAM'S DIARRHOEA BALLS. 35c. per package, or 37c. postpaid.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

SPORTSMEN

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of

Guns, Ammunition, Etc., in the City.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

John Barnsley & Co. Government Street

Fit-Reform

HAND TAILORED GARMENTS — FOUNDERS IN CANADA

Growing Every Day.

Fit-Reform is the fastest growing business in Canada. The great purchasing public long ago found out the perfection of Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats.

Every season sees more and more men coming where they get style and VALUE beyond compare—to Fit-Reform, founders in Canada of hand tailored garments.

Suits and Overcoats, $15 up.

Trousers, $3.50 up.

51

73 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

BEST ENGLISH ART SERGES

ARE being displayed in one of our Government Street windows, but in our Drapery Section in our second floor showroom you will find a much larger selection. For portieres, table and other covers, table centres, card tables, cosy corners and dozens of other items of household furnishings, these artistic goods are almost a necessity. These goods must not be confounded with common art serges; they are the very best English manufacture. The low prices are due to the fact that we bought largely just before the recent rise in woollen fabrics.

Prices and Particulars:

48 inches wide (in green, red, maroon and blue) per yard.....45c

50 inches wide (in terra cotta, myrtle, olive, sage and light greens; navy, peacock and azure blue; old gold and chrome yellows; cardinal, maroon and crimson) per yard.....75c

72 inches wide (in dark and light blue, and in one shade of red) per yd, $1.25

Trimmings to match; in all shades.

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS — VICTORIA, B. C.

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Henry Young & Co.

HARRIS HOMESPUN

BARGAIN FOR

Today and Saturday

THE BEST IN WET OR FINE

AS you are aware, we very seldom reduce the price on these high class goods, but we are anxious our customers should enjoy an all-round benefit from our system of special bargains. Our regular price is $1.25; Today and Saturday our price is, per yard.....$1

THE BEST IN RAIN OR SHINE

BARGAIN IN HATS

ON SATURDAY we will place on sale in our Millinery Department a very nice selection of Children's Trimmed Felt Hats, the regular values for which are $1.50, $1.75 and $2. On Saturday the prices will be, each.....75c and $1

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Dress Goods, Milliners, Dressmaking, etc., Government St., Victoria

Y1955

Steamer Venture

WILL SAIL FOR

NORTHERN B. C. PORTS

On Monday, Nov. 19.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO., Agents.

MAINLAND and BRITISH LION CIGARS

WHOLESALE

SIMON LEISER & CO.

E. A. MORRIS

VICTORIA, B.C.

Everybody Smokes Old Chum

Victoria Daily Weather

Thursday, Nov. 15.

Highest..... 51
Lowest..... 44
Mean..... 47

Rain, .63 inch; sunshine, 6 hours.

Victoria Weather

October, 1906.

Highest temperature..69.8
Lowest temperature..33.9
Mean temperature....51.90

Total precipitation for the month, 5.60 inches; average amount, 2.67 inches.

Bright sunshine, 119 hours 24 minutes; mean daily proportion, 0.35 (constant sunshine being 1).

FINDS EASY RAILWAY ROUTE TO ALBERNI

(Cotinued From Page One.)

P. R. were not confronted with a very difficult problem. Of course, it would cost money; but then, he logically argued, how could it be expected to construct any railway in an uncultivated district such as this part of the Canadian West without capital?

Means Mining Development

"Would such a line open up a wealthy section?" was the purport of a question asked Mr. Jones. The latter replied in the affirmative, adding in emphatic terms that it would mean the extensive development of the mining industry of Vancouver Island. Many properties containing rich ore now lying idle because of the expense of transportation would undoubtedly be re-opened and put upon a shipping basis. Then it would bring about a more general realization of the possibilities of the different interior sections from other viewpoints. There were many places where the finest land procurable anywhere, all ready for cultivation, was to be found. It was sheltered from the winds, and, in his opinion, would make as good fruit-growing property as the most fastidious horticulturists could desire.

In short, Mr. Jones thinks that there is nothing in the way of the extension of the E. & N. railway to the north by way of Alberni, and that, should such a railway be constructed, it will result in the development of Vancouver Island, in the disclosure of richness of which even the most sanguine do not dream, and the settlement of districts which have not been brought to the attention of the public. Such a prediction, if realized, means much to Victoria. There could not be such a movement upon the Island without material benefit to this city, commercially and otherwise.

A NANAIMO WEDDING.

Nuptials of Lindsay Horne and Miss Ethel Cawthorne.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cawthorne on the Five Acre Lots, last night, the Rev. Silva White united in marriage Miss Ethel Cawthorne and Mr. Lindsay Horne, son of the late A. G. Horne, says the Nanaimo Herald of yesterday.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dora Cawthorne, and Mr. Fred Brown of Victoria, supported the groom.

After the wedding ceremony had been performed the large number of invited guests sat down to an elegant wedding feast prepared by the bride's mother, after which a pleasant sociable evening was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Horne were the recipients of many handsome and valuable wedding presents and received the congratulations of their many friends.

The happy couple will leave on this morning's train for Victoria where the honeymoon will be spent, returning will take up their residence on Fitzwilliam street.

Mapleine AND Sugar

Makes Table Syrup Better Than Maple.

Make It at Home

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR MAPLEINE.

ENTERS RESIDENCE AND STEALS MONEY

Thief Breaks in Through Pantry Window and Purloins $65 From Yates St. House

While Mr. and Mrs. Voelpel, resident on Yates street near Quadra, were absent from home between 1 and 2 p. m. Wednesday the house was entered by way of the pantry window and $65 taken. The theft has been reported to the police who are working on the case.

There were three drunks in the police court yesterday morning who were fined $3.50 each, and one did not appear, his bail of $10 being estreated. Two who have burdened themselves with too much liquor were brought in last night for this morning's session of the court, one being most noisy and belligerent.

The seven Chinese taken by the police in the raid on the fan-tan game at 35 Fisguard street will be again on trial before the police magistrate in the police court this morning. The Chinese are given evidence for the defence.

Chief Langley has received a communication from Mrs. Powell of Blenheim, Ont., asking for news of her son Frank C. Powell, who was reported to have arraigned in Victoria on October 30th from Dawson, where he had been employed as an overseer for the Northern Commercial company.

RALPH SMITH ON WEST COAST AIDS

Believes Well Patrolled Roadway Along Coast Most Essential to Life Saving

Ralph Smith, member for Vancouver district, has left for Ottawa to attend parliament, which will open on Nov. 22.

Asked by a Nanaimo Free Press reporter as to the work of the session this year, Mr. Smith said that the most important question before the House would be the tariff revision, which was commenced last session. Another matter for serious consideration would be the question relative to Hindu immigration. Sweeping reforms were made in the immigration policy of the government last year. With the recent agitation in British Columbia against the entrance, indiscriminately, of Hindus into the province, and the promise made by the government to enact legislation governing this, no doubt this question would be an important one at the present session.

Many of the Hindus were British subjects, and any legislation passed with regard to them would, of course, have to be done with an eye to the effect it would have on Great Britain's international relations with other countries. He thought, however, that the amendments to the immigration laws last year and that would probably be enacted in dealing with the Hindus this year, will effectually stop for all time undesirable immigration from entering Canada.

"What about the aids to navigation on the west coast, Mr. Smith?"

"The government has already three new lighthouses commenced," was the reply. "Two of these are in Mr. Sloan's district and one is in mine. The lighthouse at Trial Island was finished two months ago, and the others are nearing completion."

Mr. Smith evidently resents the recent criticism of the government's course in regard to this matter, which has recently been made by the Victoria city council. Personally, himself, he does not believe that lifeboats would be of much use on the west coast, as should they be successful in launching them through the surf, it would be impossible to make a safe landing with passengers. As far as he is concerned he believes that what would be the most valuable aid to life-saving on the west coast would be a roadway along the Island from Cape Beale to Victoria—a road that would be kept in a passable condition and that would be regularly patrolled. This patrol would be comparatively inexpensive, as the government has now to maintain a telegraph line there, and the linemen could keep the patrol, being supplied with rockets and other similar modern apparatus, to be kept in readiness to use in case of wrecks or assistance to ships in dangerous proximity to the reefs.

The building of this road would be very expensive, going through a very rough and rugged country, and possibly this could be done by a joint arrangement between the Province and the Dominion.

MAYOR SCHMITZ INDICTED.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.—The grand jury today returned five indictments against Mayor E. Schmitz and Abraham Ruef on charges of extortion. On each charge the bail was fixed at $10,000 and bond at $50,000.

ROBBERS SENTENCED.

Port Arthur, Ont., Nov. 15.—A sentence of seven years in the Kingston penitentiary was imposed on two brothers named Jansen, convicted of highway robbery here. They are Danes.

MIGHT IMPROVE OATMEAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 15.—(Special)—The laboratory of the Inland Revenue department finds that 64 out of 155 oatmeal samples recently examined show more than two per cent of crude fibre, and therefore that "with regard to 41.8 per cent of oatmeal samples now offered for sale in the Dominion the quality might be improved.

LIBERALS RESOLVE.

Association at Nelson Deals With the Hindu Immigration Question.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the local Liberal association tonight, at which several outsiders were present, the following resolution was unanimously carried, and will be sent on to the Dominion government:

"Resolved, that we endorse the action of the Dominion government in taking measures to represent to the Indian government through the Imperial authorities that the immigration of Hindus into Canada should be prevented, and that British immigration into our Dominion, and especially into the province of British Columbia, should be encouraged in every possible way.

UNPLEASANT DEBATE ON BUCKNILL REPORT

Both Houses of British Parliament Discuss Chinese in South Africa

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Both houses of parliament tonight debated the unpleasant subject arising from the recent unauthorized publication of the contents of the Bucknill report, which gives the results of an inquiry into the conditions of Chinese labor in South Africa and which reveals the systematic practice of unnatural vices in the Chinese compounds there. Notice of this debate was given today by R. C. Lehman, Liberal, who in the House of Commons obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the "prevalence of gross immorality in the Chinese compounds in the Transvaal" as disclosed by the Bucknill report, and "the imperative necessity for the government to take immediate steps to stop this state of affairs, especially by a more rapid and systematic repatriation of the Chinese."

The government has hitherto declined to publish this report, on the ground that it was confidential. Among the Radicals the hope seemingly prevails that this scandal may be used in justification of the abolition of Chinese labor.

The motion that all strangers should withdraw having been rejected by 325 to 25, Mr. Lehman, before a crowded house, moved the adjournment. In a studiously moderate speech he declared the country was in the presence of a great moral disaster, and asked the government for information on specific points as to what it intended to do in the matter.

Winston Spencer Churchill replied on behalf of the government. He said it had been decided not to publish the Bucknill report because it was unprintable and because the evidence upon which it was based had been obtained confidentially. It was undoubtedly true, Mr. Churchill said, that such vices existed in many compounds, but the opponents of Chinese labor always recognized that such a state of affairs was almost inevitable, and the responsibility rested largely, in the first place, with Alfred Lyttleton, until lately colonial minister. It was quite untrue, however, as alleged, that these practices amounted to an open public scandal or were tolerated by the police or mine managers. These evils had long been foreseen. "Then why this belated intervention on the part of the bishops and archbishops?" asked Mr. Churchill. The revelations of the Bucknill report, although they did not bear out the statements alleged, nevertheless disclosed a condition of affairs sufficiently unhealthy and unnatural to seal the fate of Chinese labor. It was a matter however which should be left to South Africa which was on the eve of responsible government.

Mr. Lyttleton then declared that no shred of evidence of this horrible and monstrous system of vice had reached him while in the colonial office.

Other members spoke on the subject and then Premier Campbell-Bannerman said the government had every reason to believe that the evil would be diminished if not altogether eradicated. The motion was eventually talked out.

The subject was raised in the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who asked if the government had any information thereon. Lord Elgin, the colonial secretary said the evidence of the "Bucknill" report went to show that the practices prevail in nearly all the compounds and in his opinion strengthens the view that the permanent adoption of a system of Chinese labor was impossible. The grosser allegations however, were not substantiated by the report.

Lord Lansdowne, foreign secretary in the late ministry, defending the late government said the opposition would go as far as possible to assist the government in stamping out the evils. The subject was then dropped.

HAD STORMY TRIP.

San Francisco Steamer Reached Port Last Night After Hard Voyage.

Steamer City of Puebla which reached port about midnight yesterday reported one of the roughest trips experienced since the steamer has been running between San Francisco and Victoria. The vessel was due yesterday morning but was delayed by heavy gales encountered off the Washington coast. The night before the arrival few of the passengers slept. Heavy seas swept over the vessel and she had a trying time, though no damage resulted.

Extensive thefts of army stores, said to be valued at many millions of francs, have been discovered at the great military camp of Chalons-sur-Marne, Paris. The thefts are believed to have continued steadily for a number of years, in spite of careful monthly inspections by responsible officers.

IMPOSSIBLE TO STOOP OR BEND

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD.

PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are we to know when the kidneys are out of order?"

The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not affected materially by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Backache is the signal sent out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay. A few doses of

Doan's Kidney Pills

taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases life itself.

They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

Miss S. C. Pye, Ecum Secum, N.S., writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back and kidneys. It was so bad it was impossible for me to stoop or bend. I had several doctors attend me, but found no relief until I picked up one of your Egyptian Dream Books, and found out about your remarkable remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured two boxes and their action surprised me, for they completely cured me. I don't think they have an equal for kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

GUGGENHEIMS INVEST HEAVILY IN ATLIN

Great Mining Operators Are Increasing Their Holdings in Northern Camp

The Atlin district is booming. It has never had a more prosperous season than the past nor confronted with a brighter outlook. All those who have spent the summer there and are coming south to spend the winter in milder climes tell the same story. The total output of the district this year is estimated at $410,000, a sum considerably in excess of that of the previous season.

James Lipscombe, the agent of the White Pass & Yukon railway in Atlin, reached Victoria Wednesday. For some time past, he says, Atlin has been evolving gradually. Originally it was an individual miner's camp, but now it has been taken possession of by companies backed by capital. These concerns have gone into mining on a large scale, employing the hydraulic method or the steam shovel system.

The Guggenheims

An event which is expected to exercise considerable influence upon the mining future of Atlin is the fact that the Guggenheims have become financially interested. They have taken large leases, according to Mr. Lipscombe, on Tar Flats, near Spruce creek. The plant installed by them is modern, the equipment being complete in every particular. No expense has been spared in order to provide all the facilities necessary for the exploitation of the property. The Guggenheims—as they always do when undertaking anything—have spared nothing that money can procure to put their enterprise upon an economically paying standing at the outset. Besides the steam shovel plant which has been installed they have a tramway in operation, which permits transportation cheaply and upon a large scale. As a result of this liberal policy the Guggenheims, although only entering Atlin this year, made a clean up approaching a total of $32,000. This for the first few months of their operation is indeed a creditable showing.

Enlarging Their Holdings

Next summer, according to Mr. Lipscombe, the operations of the Guggenheims promise to be more extensive than has ever been attempted by any one concern heretofore. They are not satisfied with the extent of their holdings. It is reported that negotiations have been opened which, in all probability, will result in their acquiring many leases on Spruce and other creeks of the district. Should this prove correct it means that more money will be invested in the spring—something that should be gratifying to all interested in the exploitation of the natural resources of that section.

While the movements of the Guggenheims form the all-absorbing subject of discussion among the residents of Atlin, that company is the only one that has been active. All the others have been working continually, day and night, during the summer. Everyone has met with more or less success. Several properties which hitherto have had comparatively little to show for their investment have made creditable profits.

Water a Vital Issue

While the district is prospering as never before in its history the water question, Mr. Lipscombe says, is still a vital issue. Those holding the water rights have in their possession something which is deemed of much more value than the land itself. Without the latter, of course, it is impossible to hold water privileges. For that reason sales are made for no other reason than to obtain control of the water rights that accompany the property.

When Mr. Lipscombe left the interior there was a steady stream of people from Atlin and the surrounding section. All those whose condition permitted them to leave were coming out for the winter. He estimated that some two hundred or more would remain there until the spring. Many of these were individual miners. Doubtless they would put in their time drifting. This occupation as a rule brought them what was termed "good wages"—from six to seven dollars a day.

Mr. Lipscombe considered that Atlin has a better prospect than ever. The present stimulus is different to the boom that took place upon the first discovery of gold. Then there was a rush and wild excitement for a time. Gradually, as the pay petered out, the interest died away and a period of comparative depression ensued. The interest of large companies, concerns with capital carrying on operations upon an extensive scale, placed the future of the district upon a firm footing.

NANAIMO DEVELOPMENT CO.

Now Arranging to Advance Interests of the Coal City.

The Nanaimo Development Co., Ltd. is now arranging for business in a general way says the Nanaimo Herald. Advertisements will be inserted in the eastern newspapers calling attention to the chances given and advantages offered in the way of investments in Vancouver Island realities, including fruit, agricultural lands, mining properties, and anything that will tend to induce men with money to visit and investigate the Island's resources. It is not expected by the company, which embraces a large number of Nanaimo's progressive citizens that business will rush in and money be rapidly made, but it is believed that there is an opportunity for a company organized on lines such as is the Nanaimo company, to advance the general interests of the community by keeping to the front as prominently as possible, the advantages that Nanaimo offers as a centre for various enterprises that will any of them, tend to do the city good in a general way. Meantime to enable the company to assist in general way act as a business house in handling real estate, and such other lines as may by the management be thought advantageous. It is the expectation of the company that judicious advertising outside will add many fold to the volume of business in the lines in which the company will operate. If this is done no one can be in any way interfered with in a business way, on the contrary it should be a distinct help to any others who may be now, or it will be later engaged in business on similar lines.

SISTER DIES ON TRAIN.

Kenora, Ont., Nov. 15.—A most distressing death occurred just as the first section of the Atlantic express pulled into Kenora this afternoon. Sister Babin, of the Franciscan Sisters of Mary, of St. Laurent, Man., died in extreme agony from hemmorhage of the lungs. The deceased lady was on her way to New York in the company of Sister Marie, in search of health. The body will be sent back to the Sisterhood of St. Laurent.

CAMPBELL'S

$12.75 SAMPLE RAINCOATS REDUCED TO $7.50 EACH

$15.00 SAMPLE RAINCOATS REDUCED TO $9.75 EACH

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

THE LADIES' STORE

C1952 Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Social Tragedy

Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors.

In the midst of one of the most brilliant social functions of the season, a noted society woman started suddenly from her chair with a scream of agony and fell insensible to the floor.

A few hours later the distinguished physician told her anxious husband that she was suffering from an acute case of nervous prostration brought on by female trouble, and hinted at an operation. Fortunately a friend advised her to try

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman.

The derangement of the delicate female organism sets every nerve in the body quivering with pain. Headaches, backaches, torturing bearing down pains and dragging sensations make women nervous and hysterical.

Mrs. T. E. Gillis, of Windsor, N. S., writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was suffering with weakness and female trouble, headaches, backaches, and that worn-out, tired feeling. I have only taken the Vegetable Compound a few short weeks and it has made me well, strong and robust. I believe that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is without equal for female troubles.

Mrs. Laura Emmons, President Loyal Home Workers, Walkerville, Ont., writes:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM,—I am enjoying such good health that I feel it a duty to write and thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered for more than five years with functional troubles, causing an unpleasant discharge and weakness which no amount of medicine, diet or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound, however, reached the root of my trouble, cured me and made me strong, healthy and well. I want to say to every suffering woman, don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free to all. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

WILL FIGHT IN COURT.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—The fight between the Dominion Coal company and the Dominion Iron & Steel company over the price of coal, which necessitated the closing down of some of the plant of the latter at Sydney, was settled this afternoon. The steel company gets its coal at the Dominion Coal company's figure, but will fight the question in the courts and expects to win.

Mr. Gladstone was once addressing the House on the Irish question. An observation of the right honorable gentleman tickled the fancy of Mr. Labouchere. "The honorable member smiles," said the G. O. M. "No," said Mr. Labouchere shortly. "I hear him do it," said Mr. Gladstone promptly, and then the whole House was heard to smile. It was in the same debate that an impassioned Irish member declared: "The government is taking a leap in the dark compared with which all previous leaps are a mere flea bite," and when the uproar had subsided, Mr. Labouchere interposed to say that he had no doubt that what the honorable member meant to say was a mere flea leap. Mr. Gladstone once declared that "we must not take our stand on the shifting sands of schemes that are hatched from day to day." A well-known member once ended an impressive peroration as follows: "All classes, all creeds, all ranks—from the Queen sitting on her throne to the laborer sitting on his cottage," etc.

In taking testimony in the Colton will case recently in Washington, a quick-witted old lady had been on the stand for some time on behalf of the proponents of the will. She had testified among other things, that she was the editor of the Book of Lineage of the Daughters of the Revolution—of which the late Mrs. Colton had been a member. Joe Redding took her under cross-examination and he commenced in a casual way:

"I suppose, my dear madam, that you and Mrs. Colton may have compared your respective ages in some of your conversations?"

"Never," replied the old lady; "I never asked her age. I would not dare take such a liberty even with myself."

Mr. Redding made one more effort. "Ah!" said the attorney, "but I can find out both of your ages in the Book of Lineage of the Daughters of the Revolution!"

"No you can not," replied the dame. "It is against the constitution to mention any member's age; it would break up the society."

And Joe gave up in despair.

An order of the Prussian minister of the interior expelling from Germany 19,000 miners employed in the Rhenish coal mines is approved by the German press. These men and their families, numbering together about 50,000, must leave the country by December 20, or be forcibly expelled.

FRESH SUPPLY of

PILCHARDS

2 Pounds for 25 cents

FELL & COMPANY
Limited

THE QUALITY STORE 49 Fort Street, Victoria

TELEPHONE 94

A BARGAIN

One 10 h.p. Cadillac Light Touring Car for sale at

VICTORIA GARAGE

124 Yates Street Tel. 1191

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled with Skill and Care.

ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT.

Toilet Supplies and Novelties

In Endless Varieties.

B. C. DRUG STORE

Phone 356. 27 Johnson St.

J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

Ladies' Combings
Made Into
Switches, Puffs or Pompadours at
Mrs. C. Kosche's
Hair Dressing Parlors
55 Douglas St.

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A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST

IN AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS

P. R. BROWN, Ld.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

Flannel Shirts

Each individual shirt is made as it should be made—"RIGHT"—and to stay that way. Our FLANNEL SHIRTS are cut full and roomy, and will please the most exacting.

Made by Welch, Margetson, London, Eng

SEA & GOWEN

Hatters and Haberdashers

64 GOVERNMENT STREET

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

When Buying Silverware

do you think more about price or quality?

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

cost more than some, but are of a quality that lasts generations. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Sweet Peas

Now is the time to Plant for Early Blooming

JAY & CO.,

Is the place to Get Them

13 Broad Street

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

Building Lots FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Elford St. Phone 1140

SNAPS IN ACREAGE

Heisterman & Co

75 GOVERNMENT STREET

Local News

Amherst shoes for men who work. *

Knights of Pythias.—At tonight's meeting of Far West Lodge, K. of P., the rank of page will be conferred. On Friday next nomination of officers will take place, after which progressive whist will be the order.

West Coast Needs.—At the last regular weekly meeting of the Nanaimo city council a motion was passed endorsing the action of the Victoria council in urging on the federal government the necessity of providing additional life-saving facilities on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Leaves for Ottawa.—Hon. Senator Riley will this evening leave for Ottawa to take up his sessional duties. Mrs. Riley remains in Victoria to superintend certain details in connection with the construction of Senator Riley's new home being built on Oak Bay avenue. The house, a 2½-storey one, will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

Discuss Licence By-Law.—A meeting will be held in the city hall this evening, at which Mayor Morley will preside and to which an invitation has been extended to the aldermen and every member of the Licensed Vintners' Association. The meeting has been called by His Worship to discuss the proposed Liquor Licence Regulation By-Law.

Goes To Prince Rupert.—Last evening E. G. Russell, western representative of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company who has maintained an office in this city for considerable time, left for Vancouver where he intends taking the steamer Amur for Port Rupert. He expects to be away about 15 days. During this period his offices in the McGregor block will continue open for business.

Pioneers' Banquet.—Preparations are well in hand looking to the success of the annual banquet under the auspices of the B. C. Pioneer society. The dinner this year will be given at the Hotel Driard and it is planned to make it one of the most notable and enjoyable functions in the history of the organization. Several new members have recently joined the society among them being His Honor, Lieut. Governor Dunsmuir.

At a Ripe Age.—The death occurred at Ottawa recently of Miss Eliza Scott of that city. Deceased who was 85 years of age was the daughter of the late Dr. W. J. Scott, of Prescott. She was the sister of Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, and the aunt of Mrs. E. H. Fletcher, of this city. Miss Scott spent most of her life on the old homestead at Prescott, Ont. A few years ago she removed to Ottawa.

Parlor Meeting.—A most enjoyable parlor meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Tennant, No. 8 Superior street. Mrs. S. J. Thompson presided. Mrs. Spofford, the provincial organizer, presented a very interesting report of her recent tour of the interior and Vancouver Island, where several branches were organized. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Spofford, who was also presented with a bouquet of carnations by Miss Grace Beckwith, daughter of J. L. Beckwith. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the business, and a vote of thanks was passed to the hostess, Mrs. Tennant.

Saanich Council.—The Saanich municipal council will meet at the office on Glanford avenue tomorrow evening, when the by-law to divide the municipality into wards will be again under consideration, and the proposed change in the public road at Cordova Bay will be considered if the committee has been able to prepare its report. The registration of voters for the next municipal election is proceeding slowly, as not many have presented themselves for registration. Unless more come in during the latter part of the month, the list of qualified voters for the election of reeve, councillors and school trustees will be very small, and many persons wishing to vote during 1907 will be disappointed by their names not being included in the voters' list. The by-law prohibiting shooting on the public roads has been in force for some time, but so far no infractions have been reported.

ANNUAL REPORTS, NOTICES OF MEETINGS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, ETC., "MIMEOGRAPHED."

A. M. JONES

STENOGRAPHER

98½ GOVERNMENT STREET

PHONE 302.

Regimental Smoker.—It has been decided to hold a regimental smoker about the end of January. All the company associations will take the matter up and the secretaries report again to Lieut.-Col. Hall on December 14.

Last Rites—The body of the late Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, St. Ann's Convent, whose death occurred Sunday last, was interred on Wednesday, the funeral being largely attended. Archbishop Orth officiated, assisted by a Redemptress father and a father from Cowichan. Sister Mary came from New York in 1858 and was the first superior of Victoria, and also founded the convent at Cowichan. For many years up to the time of her death she was devoted to the work of attending the sick in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Seeks Missing Brother—Mrs. Hannah H. Hanley, of 63 Burbank street, West Hartlepool, Eng., is anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of her brother, William James Lewis, who is described as aged 52, 5 feet 10 inches high, has sailor and girl tattooed on arm, Union Jack on breast, seafaring man, very dark. Last heard of one year ago last April. His address then was the Coach and Horses Hotel, Esquimalt, B. C.

Nanaimo Prosperous.—In common with Victoria, Nanaimo is feeling the stimulus of good times. The Herald says: "Business in Nanaimo, according to reports of merchants and men engaged in trade of all lines is very good at the present time, last Saturday was a particularly good one. More than one business house made a record in trade on that day for the year. There seems every reason to expect a continuance through the winter of at least fairly good times."

Played In Vancouver.—During a visit to Vancouver just concluded, Benedict Bantly of this city took part in a concert given in Miss Eileen Macguire, a London contralto. On this occasion Mr. Bantly made his first appearance in British Columbia as a concert player and completely captivated his listeners. He played the second concerto from Weiniawski and Chopin's Scherzo. It is the intention of Mr. Bantly to visit Vancouver once a week to give tuition to a class which he has organized there.

Ladies Musical Club.—The eighth concert given by the Ladies Musical club will be held in the schoolroom of the St. John's church, Fisguard street on Saturday the 17th inst at 3:30 p. m. As usual a most enjoyable programme has been prepared. The principal attraction however, will be a piano solo by Mr. Benedict Bantly whose playing never fails to charm those who are privileged to hear him. Members and their friends are invited to remember the time and place. The chancel guild of the church will serve tea to all wishing it after the musicale is over.

Liquor Licences.—At the next regular meeting of the city council Mayor Morley will move "that the committee on legislation from all necessary amending sections to the Municipal Clauses Act to enable the council to create a fund to provide compensation for the extinguishment of liquor licences out of liquor taxation and for confining the compensation to the special fund. Also to create a tribunal of arbitration to ascertain such compensation, and that such amendments be sought in the ensuing sitting of the legislative assembly."

THE LATE C. M. BEECHER.

Death in Vancouver of Nephew of the Great Temperance Reformer.

The death occurred at Vancouver on Wednesday afternoon of C. M. Beecher, assistant general manager of the British Columbia Mills, Lumber & Trading Co., Ltd. Deceased who was in his 62nd year, was a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and was a nephew of Dr. Henry Ward Beecher and also of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. The deceased was a B. A. and M. A. of Bowdoin College, Maine, but early decided on a commercial career. Though born in the United States, he removed to the Dominion when very young and mastered the details of the lumber business at Simcoe, on the Great Lakes. Like many others, deceased was attracted to the Coast by the great possibilities of British Columbia and arrived in this province about 21 years ago. For some years he resided in New Westminster where he engaged in the lumber trade and on the formation of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading company, of which Mr. John Hendry is president, Mr. Beecher became vice-president and assistant general manager, and held that office till the time of his decease.

As has been already mentioned, the late Mr. Beecher was a keen supporter of any legitimate sport. He took an active interest in the Brockton Point Amateur Athletic Association, the Vancouver Lacrosse club and Tennis club, besides many other athletic societies. The deceased was also a liberal supporter of musical and dramatic societies.

As was only natural from his large interests in the lumber trade Mr. Beecher took a deep interest in the work of the Forestry Association and was chairman of one of the most important committees on the occasion of the association's recent visit to the coast.

The deceased leaves a wife and two sons, Fred Lyman and George Livingston. The former is living in Vancouver and is connected with the Hastings Mill branch of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading company, while the latter is engaged in newspaper work in New York. The family has a large number of friends throughout the province, and much sympathy will be felt for them in their bereavement.

The latest productions of Paris in French Flannel Blouse ends, 3 1-2 yards for $2.25. Worth seeing at Robinson's. *

For these dark days you will find one of our round wick table lamps of great value. They give a big, bright, brilliant and soft light. Complete with large opaque shade, $3.50. Hand lamps, 40c, 45c and 60c. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.—A dozen steps from Yates. *

See California—before going East. The Southern Pacific company offers excellent accommodations. Two trains daily to San Francisco by the Famous Scenic Shasta route. Reservations, tickets and information at Union Ticket office, 608 First avenue, Seattle. E. E. Ellis, General Agent. *

A plate of the Quaker Brand canned fruits makes a delicious ending to the sumptuous meal and a pleasing dessert, without any trouble. Can be had at all grocers at a very low price.

Airtight Heaters at Cheapside. *

Heaters and Steel Ranges, call and inspect Clarke & Pearson's large and superb stock—it will pay you. *

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

ANNUAL HOSPITAL HOP ON TONIGHT

First Notable Dance of Season at A. O. U. W. Hall This Evening

The annual Hospital Cinderella for children and young people, takes place tonight under the auspices of the Daughters of Pity, P. R. J. Hospital. The committee have made all arrangements to ensure enjoyment to all attending and in view of the very special object for which the entertainment is this year given, viz: the completion of the sum necessary to add a sun room verandah to the children's ward, a large patronage is hoped for.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as floor committee: Colonel Gregory, Messrs. Juller, H. J. V. Muskett, G. Lawson R. B. Powell, J. Mason, F. Clarke, H. G. Dalby, J. Cambie, D. Kent.

The table decorations are kindly undertaken by Mrs. Henry Croft and the general decoration by a large committee of members of the Daughters of Pity.

All friends contributing to the refreshments are asked to send the same to the A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, as early today as convenient.

MORRELL'S "IOWA'S PRIDE," Hams and Bacon will appeal to your taste if you appreciate goodness.

Found a Watch.—A watch was picked up near the W. C. T. U. mission on Yates street, last night, and the owner may obtain same by calling at that institution and proving property.

Fire Alarms.—The fire department was given a run to the Hall saloon on Fort street about noon yesterday, where a small blaze was promptly extinguished. About midnight a false alarm was rung from box 37, near the Jubilee hospital.

Recovers Lost Money.—Amongst the classified advertisements appearing in the Colonist yesterday was one to the effect that a rubber tobacco pouch, containing $85, had been lost. Last night the owner, Jimmy Peter, had the missing pouch returned to him, it having been found by Charlie Laverson of Nanaimo.

Revisits Old Home.—The New Westminster Columbian in its issue of Wednesday last says: "Todd Aikman, a former New Westminsterite, is in the city for the first time in 16 years. He is registered at the Guichon from Tonopah, Nevada, and is en route home to Victoria. Mr. Aikman, accompanied by H. L. Edmunds, was calling on old school friends yesterday. His father, H. B. Aikman, filled the position of registrar of titles in New Westminster for a long time prior to 1890, when he moved to Victoria."

In this issue the advertisement of the old and reliable firm of Fell & Co., Ltd., of Victoria, appears, offering to their numerous patrons in the outlying districts exceptionally values in groceries that are new and fresh wines and liquors that cannot be surpassed.

SEE THEM!

Finch & Finch's NEW SHIRTS

Including the latest designs in

English and American Zephyrs and Oxfords

which we have secured at a high discount on account of delayed shipment

Usual Selling Price, $2.00 Will be sold for

$1.25

BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED

Good Workmanship and Fast Colors Guaranteed

See Windows - 57 Government St.

Another LOCAL MUSICIAN purchases a HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO.

The HEINTZMAN & CO. Grand Piano used at the Jessie Maclachlan concert on Tuesday evening, and which has contributed in no small way to the success of that and other musical events here recently, has been purchased by Mr. John Hall of this city, for his daughter Muriel, one of the talented young musicians of Victoria, who has studied at the Toronto College of Music under Dr. Torrington, who, on the occasion of his recent visit here, gave this rising young artist many warm words of praise and admiration.

Mr. Hall realizing that the best was none too good for his daughter decided on purchasing a HEINTZMAN & CO. GRAND PIANO, which was the choice of Miss Hall, although as far as price was concerned, there was keen competition with a piano of a similar name, imported with a big flourish of trumpets for a recent concert in this city, but QUALITY won out, as it always does.

Miss Hall is to be congratulated on becoming the owner of such an instrument, and Messrs. Waitt & Co. are proud that another musician has shown her appreciation of such a splendid make of piano as the HEINTZMAN & CO.

It is astonishing what a difference a good well-finished comb makes to the appearance of any lady, there are some splendid samples just arrived at the Bee Hive, 84 Douglas street, those set with brilliants at $1.25 are honestly worth at $2.00. They are well set and the stones will not fall out. *

50c. buys the largest, heaviest, best quality ladies' natural vest, fine long sleeves, special value. Robinson's. *

Notice.—Some special bargains for the next two weeks at the Bell Piano Rooms, 41 Fort St., Victoria, B. C. J. A. Downs. *

There is a nice selection of Dolls, just imported, at the Bee Hive, 84 Douglas street; there are no better ones in the city; compare them. Also notice their latest in New Neckwear; it is certainly very smart.

"Novelty Concert" next Tuesday evening at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church school. Tickets 25c. *

Nice Warm Flannelette.—Night Gowns direct from England special value at $1.00 worth $1.50. Children's Pinafores from 30c. The Bee Hive, 84 Douglas street. *

An Office Necessity—Is the Accurate Automatic Numbering Machine, reduced to $7.50 at Sweeney & McConnell's, Langley street, opposite Court House, job printing and rubber stamps. Telephone 190. *

Bird and Parrot Cages at Cheapside *

Attractive Dollar Corsets.—Of special interest among our new fall assortments are Crompton's No. 107. They give comfort and grace to every woman who wears them. Two pairs hose supporters attached. Price only $1.00. Robinson's cash store. *

Have your own individual greeting card this coming Xmas; with your name and address printed on them. We can supply them, have one hundred and nine kinds to show you. Order now. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited. *

Elegant Hall Stoves and Stove Boards at Cheapside.

Use telephone to Ladners.

Chenelle Table Covers

We have received a splendid assortment direct from the mill. Large size $2.50; smaller ones at 65c. and $1.25 each. Also a fine line of

IRISH LINENS

Table Linen, extra value, at from 30c. to $1.00 per yard. Linen Napkins from $1.00 per doz. Linen for drawn work from 40c. per yard. Handkerchief Linen from 60c. per yard. Huckaback Linen from 15c. per yard. Linen Sideboard Covers from 25c. each.

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO

VICTORIA HOUSE

82 Yates Street

A RADIUMITE RAZOR and a RADIUMITE STROP, for $1.25 the Set

TERRY & MARETT

THE Prescription Druggists.

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts

Phone 700. T.M.1934.

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ask where PEDEN'S store is, as they have heard it is the only place to buy the best

ENGLISH WORSTEDS

SCOTCH TWEEDS

SUITINGS

We want your trade and assure you of good treatment.

Travelling rugs in special designs. Call on us.

PEDEN'S

31 Fort St. Tailoring Parlors.

"APENTA"

The Safest and Most Reliable Household Aperient.

THE RICHNESS of APENTA WATER in natural saline aperients renders it the most valuable and safest laxative and purgative.

NEW SILVER PHOTO FRAMES

A SILVER PHOTO FRAME makes a very acceptable present. It is both useful and ornamental, and can be easily sent away to friends. We always carry a splendid assortment of these goods, and this season we have just imported the latest English designs in sterling silver. They are carefully selected, and the most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased. They are of all sizes and shapes, plain and fancy, and the prices, from 75 cents upwards, are within the means of everyone. When looking for a nice present, call at our store. We shall be pleased to have you look over our stock, and we are confident that any article purchased will give satisfaction.

C. E. REDFERN

34 Government Street

Bargains in Bicycles

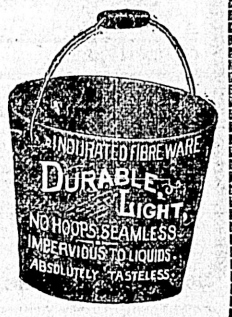
We do not wish to carry our remaining stock over the winter and will give a handsome reduction on any wheel in our shop. Call and see us. It will pay you to buy now for next year's riding.

THOS. PLIMLEY: Opp. the Postoffice, VICTORIA, B. C

Housekeepers

TRY OUR

INDURATED FIBREWARE



Tubs, Pails, Washbasins, etc., made in one piece. No hoops to fall off. Clean, Sweet, Durable. For Sale Everywhere.

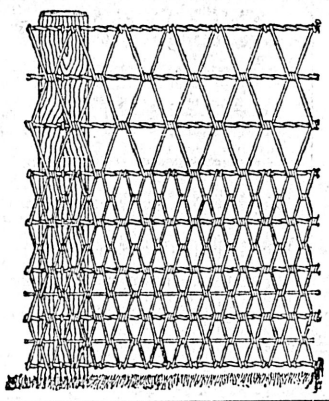
The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd.

HULL, CANADA

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent

V. W. MITCHELL, Agent VICTORIA, B. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C.



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Ellwood Wire Fencing

Bull Proof,
Chicken Proof,
Fire Proof

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Victoria, B.C. Agent

TREES FRUIT TREES, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, ROSES, Hollies, Rhododendrons, Bulbs, etc.

OAKLAND NURSERY CO.

VICTORIA, B. C. PHONE A900 WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

For Lumber, Sash, Doors

and all kinds of Building Material, go to

THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability

MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Co., Ltd

MILLS, SHAWNIGAN LAKE. T. ELFORD, MANAGER.

OFFICE AND YARDS, Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Manufacturers of

Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Moulding, Etc., of the best quality.

Seasoned, Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

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J. A. SAYWARD,

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Wood Work

of all kinds

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Subscribe for The Colonist

Irritation

of the face caused by shaving can be relieved by the application of

Buttermilk Toilet Lotion

It soothes and heals

TRY IT

For Sale only at our Store, per bottle

25 cents

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
98 Government Street, Near Yates Street.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS

For sale in Cowichan District, at prices ranging from $10.00 to $40.00 per acre. Reliable information given regarding this district.

E. F. MILLER
Cowichan Station, V. I., B. C.

KING FOLIO OF MUSIC

A new, up-to-date collection of instrumental pieces for piano or organ.

65 Pieces of Interesting Music for 75c

FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government Street

Just Arrived!

A shipment of
CADBURY'S CELEBRATED
King Edward Chocolates
Assorted in handsome and handy boxes

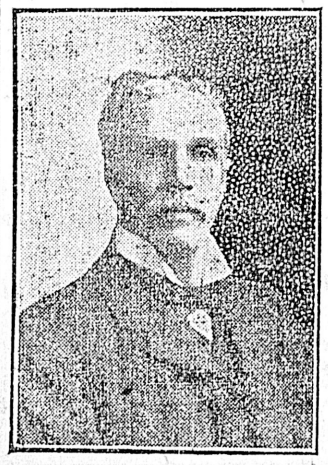
CADBURY'S DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATES—VERY CHOICE
FRY'S CHOCOLATES and other choice and up-to-date CANDIES

CLAY'S
Phone 101
39 Fort Street, Victoria

CAPITAL PLANING AND SAW MILLS COMPANY
ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

DOORS, SASHES AND WOODWORK OF ALL KINDS AND DESIGNS.
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY
P. O. BOX 863. PHONE 77.



Here we are with Xmas staring us in the face. . . . .

If your commendable generosity inclines to gift-giving, there are few things a man likes better than

A Meerschaum Pipe

Besides the dry, sweet, cool smoke, it offers the additional charm in coloring—an art dear to the hearts of men.

E. A. Morris The Leading Tobacconist
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Use telephone to Chilliwack. Use telephone to Nanaimo.

IMPERIAL RAINCOATS
FOR LADIES AND MISSES

We are showing special new styles in these celebrated Raincoats at our usual low prices, starting from $7.50 up.

SOLD ONLY BY
Wescott Bros.
QUALITY HOUSE
71 YATES STREET
W.S.1940

MOORE & WHITTINGTON
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Our Jobbing Department, under the direction of Mr. Christie, (late Christie & Co.) is prepared to give prompt and careful attention to all repair work, etc.
We have every convenience to do work reasonable.
Phone A750. Residence A680
Agents for the
Moore-Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, and Mouldings for sale. Mill phone B1108

DALLAS ROAD

New six-roomed house, cellar, garden $2,500.00
$250.00 Cash—4 City Lots near car in James Bay. Balance in 5 years..... $2,650.00
Fort Street, 1 lot..... 1,260.00
Yates Street, 1 lot..... 1,600.00

E.A.Harris&Co
35 FORT STREET

The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co.
FUR AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
ATTENTION!
Special attention given ladies desirous of leaving orders for Suit Hats, or any thing in Fur Hats. Also would be pleased to have general inspection given. Low Prices for High-Grade Goods.
Special Styles to Suit All People.
We also carry all the Very Finest Grade of Furs in Stock and Made to Order.
24 Government St., Close to Post Office.
W. LINDLEY, Proprietor.

Notice.—Dr. H. B. F. Cristion of Paris, the celebrated court doctor of Europe on Beauty Culture, has appointed Mrs. Winch his representative for his French Toilet preparations, including Hair Destroyer. It positively destroys Root and Cell, kills the hair bulb, and ends your superfluous hair. Auda Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, also any discoloration of the skin, makes old faces look young again. Hair Elixir for all hair trouble, will positively restore grey hair to its natural color. Obesithal, a sure reducer of fat. Dermothol Beautifier removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, coarse pores. Cuts Castile Soap, Dental Cream, 25 cents. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call at 129 Cormorant, above Blanchard.

RUPTURE
MECHANICALLY TREATED.
HEARD'S
76 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 30

Tea Infusers
Have You Seen Them?

No teapot required, just the boiling water, one, two or three cups, and the infuser.

No Tea Leaves
No Tarnish

Makes and strength you like. See them demonstrated in our window, at

FOX'S
78 Government Street

THE STAGE.

"The Marriage of Kitty" a clever comedy by Jules Murray, of New York, was presented at the Victoria theatre last evening. The performance was enjoyed by those in attendance, its humorous complications always eliciting appreciative applause. In the title role, Miss Florence Gear showed marked ability. She appears to fill all its requirements naturally. Supported by a capable company, the strong points of the play—and these consist principally of the comedy element which is more or less evident throughout all the lines—are emphasized with calculated judgment. The tendency to overdo the part, which has been the criticism offered against companies which have given the same piece here before, was suppressed. As a result the "Marriage of Kitty" afforded several hours of unalloyed entertainment to those who attended last night.

Strong Play Tonight

Robert Edeson, who jumped into a position of stardom in a single night through his delightfully artistic interpretation of the main character in the "Soldiers of Fortune," and later made a very great hit as Lieutenant Ranson in "Ranson's Folly," has this year a play which has provided by far the best character part he has ever had, and perhaps one of the greatest successes on the American stage. The play is a four act comedy drama by William C. DeMille, entitled "Strongheart," which had sensational engagements in both New York and Boston during the past two seasons. Henry B. Harris will present Mr. Edeson here in this play at the Victoria theatre tonight.

In "Strongheart" the author, William C. DeMille, has chosen as a background of his characteristically American play, Columbia University of New York. His personages are the type found in every American college today, the dominant figure being Strongheart, the son of an Indian chief, who, after graduating from Carlisle is completing his education there. His winning personally, his simple-heartedness and his prowess on the football team have made him a universal favorite with his classmates. They welcome him to their homes, and he is in every sense one of them until he declares his love for the sister of his chum, when their bitter antagonism is aroused. But he has won her love and she offers to return with him to his tribe. They reject her, as they will not welcome a woman not of their race, as the wife of their future chief.

The most impressive scene of Mr. DeMille's play is naturally the one on which develop the theme of race conflict, where Strongheart's two best friends, one the brother and the other the unsuccessful suitor of the girl he loves, turn against him.

There is another which is sure to catch the public fancy. It shows the training quarters of Columbia's football eleven during the intermission between the first and second halves of the big game of the season, which forms an important part in the development of the story. It is a distinct and refreshing novelty. The first half has been played without a score for either side and the team comes panting in, covered with mud and bruises, to be haranged and abused by the coach in a rousing roast filled with racy scathing vocabulry of the up-to-date college sport. In the inidst of the utmost excitement an act of treachery is discovered, suspicion is cast on Strongheart and he is refused permission to participate in the game. His innocence is established but it is in the prejudice that is then aroused which culminates in the succeeding episodes of the play. Mr. Edeson, as Strongheart, the Indian, educated to the ideas and standards of the white race, offers a convincing study of the stoicism as it may be modified by learning and love. Mr. Edeson has given a new and remarkable creation to the stage just as Mr. DeMille has given the drama a new problem.

Mr. Harris has selected for Mr. Edeson's supporting company a list of players whose names are a guarantee of excellence. Conspicuous among them are Sydney Ainsworth, Mary Boland, Frank J. McIntyre, Marporie Wood, A. Byron Beasley, Ira Hards, Beatrice Prentice, David Todd, Richard Sterling, Betty Chapman, Francis Bonn Desiree Laard, Harrison Ford and Clay Boyd.

PASSENGERS

Passengers per steamer Indianapolis from the Sound: J. Doused, A. Muir, Miss Booth, J. Beckenthall, W. Lindsay, W. Kelly and wife, Capt. Marden, M. Stone, J. Mangan and wife, J. Barrington, C. Dunn, J. J. Congalan, two Sisters, Mrs. Kelly, Miss Garrett, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Lee, Miss Lien, W. Earnest, G. Sally, Miss Morton, D. Harris, R. H. Green, C. Madden, C. Millard and wife.

Local News

Buys Rigley Estate.—W. Mitchell of South Saanich was in the city yesterday and completed a deal for the purchase of the Rigley estate of 100 acres, onto which he will move about six weeks hence. Three hundred and four acres belonging to Mr. Mitchell's father in South Saanich were recently sold to Eastern people.

Real Estate Transfer.—A real estate transfer of some importance was announced yesterday. The block including the Excelsior saloon, situated on Government street between Yates and Johnson, has been sold by Dr. Frank Hall to the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company. The sum involved is $21,000. This adds another to the series of large realty deals which have taken place during the past few months.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

Methodists Decide That Foreign Secretary Shall Supervise Education.

Rev. T. H. Wright of Nicola asks the Colonist to publish the following:

"The general board of Methodist missions decided that only the educational work of Indian missions would be placed under the supervision of the secretary for foreign missions, such as Indian institutes, boarding schools and day schools receiving aid from the Indian department.

"The evangelistic mission work as distinct from the educational work will, however, be placed in the same relation to the several conferences in which it is situated, as that sustained by the domestic missions, so that those missionaries who are engaged in evangelistic work will still retain their interest in the conference. Most of the missionaries are engaged in evangelistic work, and they will still continue to attend the annual conferences of British Columbia."

HINDUS AWAITING THE CALL TO WORK

Camped on Waterfront Throng of Punjaubis Anxiously Desire Employment

Camped on the waterfront, with the reflections of their campfires glinting their bronzed faces, or squatted in an unused freight shed, three hundred or more of the Punjaubs who arrived by the Tartar await the call for the work of their hands. The immigrants—Sikhs, Mohammedans and Hindus—young and old, some in the flush of youthful manhood, others at the turnstile of night, seem less miserable than when huddled from the drenching rain of their first day in the long-sought land of promise. They are housed at the Hudson's Bay wharf still, each little squad according to caste and religion. Many are squatted about small fires built between heaped firebricks found at the wharves, tending the blackened brass pots in which their rice is being boiled, or kneading the leathery pancakes made with the flour bought from local groceries.

Some have wrinkled letters, with scrawled Urdu filling both page and envelope, telling of the rich land across the western water, and they cling to these as talismans—one old Hindu points his letter at all sahibs who visit the waterfront sheds, asking that he be given the job the writer told him awaited him here.

Some found employment yesterday, a Saanich farmer hiring fifteen, and there was some demand for men from Island sawmills and the cement works at Tod Inlet; but the greater number are still unemployed. A contingent went to Vancouver by the Charmer this morning to join their fellows who had remained on board the Tartar, and proceeded to the Mainland. The majority remain, though.

Like children, the bearded men sat yesterday evening about one of their number, listening while he told of the hopes of all, of riches such as were never dreamed of in the Punjaub. Here men were paid $1.50, and to men who had lived on five pice, not five cents, a day, and who could live here on twenty cents a day or less, this seemed a fortune. Counting the days, they figured their prospective wealth—and puffed at the mouthpiece of big brass hookahs, sucking the tobacco smoke through the bowl filled with water, one after the other. It is a community pipe, this of the Punjaubi; and one smoker follows the other in turn at the mouthpiece. Meanwhile the teller of tales, like the story-teller of the bazaars of India who told of life and death, stopping at the more thrilling stages to demand a few pice more before he finished, held the attention of the groups, and the big shed hummed with the chatter of Hindustani.

They were in wonderment because of the room, the broad expanse and breathing space—so different to the thronged cities of India and the close-packed places of the Orient; and the conditions were so different! There were no sahibs to herd them, and they came and went as they willed; there were no 'rikshas in which men pulled men about the streets—it was a wondrous place, this land of promise, and when they found work here they would soon amass fortunes that would pay off the mortgages the money-lenders had taken on the farms their fathers had tilled, or on their cattle that had plowed the land and drawn the heavy-wheeled carts.

"Sahib, is there work here?" asked a big Sikh, with scarlet tunic—a condemned tunic of the Norfolks, bought from a second-hand dealer in a Calcutta lane.

"Is there business for men to work?" asked a smooth-shaved Mohammedan, with red fez like that of a Turk.

"Yes, in the sawmills, on the farms," answered the visitor.

"All right, we come," answered a dozen, or more.

"The Presence is both my father and mother, and I will work his job," said a Sikh, broad-shouldered, and with well-oiled beard curled to a turn, and with puttee-bound legs that were as frail as his shoulders were wide.

They were disappointed; the Presence had no "job" to give.

All were anxiously awaiting the coming of men with "jobs." They sat waiting, ignorant of which way to turn. Some, meanwhile, took buying excursions, purchasing a pair of socks here, there a shirt that was to be both coat and shirt, and again, fruits, flour, rice, or other foodstuffs—and they, too, went back to the shed on the waterfront to await the coming of a "job."

The men observed on the streets in brilliant uniforms are not necessarily retired soldiers, though some are. One or two have medals for active service with the British army. The majority of those wearing uniforms bought these as old clothes. The glittering braid-bedecked tunics of native cavalry, the scarlet tunic of a line regiment, or other military garb, are the cast-off uniforms some native clothes dealer has bought when the War Department has condemned a regiment's kit when a refit was ordered. One picturesque-looking Sikh wearing a scarlet uniform was asked if he had been a soldier.

"Yes; i'm soldier Singapore police two years' time," he answered.

"But the coat——"

That was soon explained. He had bought it at Calcutta from a second-hand clothes dealer.

They are early to bed, and a few hours after darkness sets in finds all rolled out on the matting spread in the freight shed. The campfires die out, and, until sleep closes their eyes, they listen to the optimists who picture the coming of men with jobs.

Meanwhile the women in the street of the mutton butchers and those in the villages of the hillsides of the Punjaub, wait for word of the wage-earners who have gone overseas to this land of promise of which the bazaar rumor speaks as a land where riches await all.

SCIENCE SETTLES IT.

Dandruff Is Caused by a Germ That Saps the Hair's Vitality.

It is now a settled fact that dandruff is caused by a germ. Falling hair and baldness are the result of dandruff. Dr. E. J. Beardsley, of Champaign, Ill., got hold of the new hair preparation, Newbro's Herpicide—the only one that kills the dandruff germ. He says: "I used Herpicide for my dandruff and falling hair, and I am well satisfied with the result." Dr. J. T. Fugate, of Urbana, Ill., says: "I have used Herpicide for dandruff with excellent results, I shall prescribe it in my practice." Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. Physicians as well as the general public say so. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government St., Special Agents.

The manuscripts for the fourth volume of Prince Bismarck's memoirs are locked up in a London bank by order of the late chancellor to ensure their security.

BE THERE ON SUNDAY AT 4 O'CLOCK.

The Y. M. C. A.

WALTER T. CURRIE, Missionary,

Pioneer and Explorer in West Central Africa for twenty years, will speak to MEN ONLY. Mr. Currie has had dealings with twenty-five different tribes, witnessed the horrors of the slave trade, and was under arrest sixteen days in Congo State.

Come and hear about his wonderful evangelistic, medical and industrial institutions.

MR. J. G. BROWN will sing. The orchestra will play.

EMINENT SCOT IS TO VISIT VICTORIA

John Fleming, Late Lord Provost of Aberdeen Is to Arrive Tonight

There will arrive in Victoria this evening, en route to California, John Fleming, J. P., LL. D., of Aberdeen, Scotland, accompanied by Mrs. Fleming. Dr. Fleming was lord provost of Aberdeen immediately preceding the last occupant of that position, having been elected to the honorable post some years ago and holding it for the customary three years. He is a personal friend of Lord Mount Stephen, Lord Strathcona and the Earl of Aberdeen and other well known Scotch people in whom the people of Canada are interested.

Interviewed at Vancouver, Dr. Fleming said that the present visit was the first he had made to the Dominion, although he had in earlier years visited the United States. The trip across the continent has occupied a little over three weeks. He will proceed to California, where he will spend some time, after which he will leave for home, journeying through the United States.

"I have seen all of Canada," said Dr. Fleming, "and owing to the Scotsman's ability to ask questions have learned something of the country. Everything that I have seen and learned has confirmed in my mind the conviction that Canada has a future before it which none of those who know it in its present stage of development can in the least appreciate. A large number of Aberdeen people have already made their way to the West, and it is inevitable that there will be large additions to the number in the future. Nearly all of these people that I refer to are located in the Northwest. Of course, some may come to British Columbia, but very little is known of this country in Scotland at the present time. The emigration agents look more to the prairie provinces.

"I have been much surprised during my trip through Canada at the constant references in the public journals of the Dominion to the wrongful administration of the public funds. I noticed this throughout my trip. The impression made on the mind of the stranger by this feature of your life is far from satisfactory, and I understand that in the United States the condition of affairs is still worse in this respect. In certain aspects, we in Scotland have an advantage over you in the administration of our public affairs. In the first place, we keep our municipal elections absolutely free from political questions, the relation of a citizen to imperial politics not being permitted to influence the question of his election to a position in the civic administration of a municipality. The men who hold positions in the civic service hold them for life, and the changes occurring in the tenure of office by the various political parties have no effect on the employees of the various departments of the government. These men hold on irrespective of a change of the national administration. Reform in this respect in the civil service would seem to be one of the needs of Canada, and, in a more marked degree, of the United States.

"As I have already stated, this country has a great future. I have enjoyed my trip immensely, particularly through the Rockies. The scenery is magnificent. I made a stop at Banff and also at Field while en route to the Coast."

TO TEACH AMERICANS LESSONS IN WARFARE

Belligerent Editorial of Tokio Newspaper Regarding Japan-American Trouble

The Japanese officers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Aki Maru, which arrived yesterday, were keenly anxious for news as to the situation with regard to the protests made by Japan to the United States because of the anti-Japanese movement in San Francisco.

According to the Japanese on board this steamer the people of the Island Empire were very bitter regarding the action of the Californians. Files of the vernacular journals betray a keen resentment, and some have very bitter comment. One of the strogest denunciations is that of the Tokio Mainichi, a prominent journal of the Japanese capital, which closes its comment with the question: "Shall we not prepare ourselves for giving the Americans a lesson in war?"

A translation of a leading article of the Tokio Mainichi follows:

"American labor leaders and the demagogues courting their support have dared to sacrifice the friendship of the two nations to the gratification of their personal greed and ambition. The voice of the partisan politicians declaring exclusion of the Japanese is diabolical, coming from the haughtiness that makes them look down on other races as their slaves. A Californian congressman has even spoken of a war with us. The writer, for one, would be delighted to see the proud savage made a test of the sharpness of the Japanese sword. It was only fifty years ago that the secluded Japan opened her doors to the enticing voice of the American Commodore sent by President Filmore. At that time America preached to us of universal brotherhood. But, think of it, my fellow countrymen, the Americans in this diabolical cruelty, have insulted our compatriots and have turned out Japanese boys and girls from their schoolrooms. Must our Emperor play the role of President Filmore and send a Commodore Perry to tell the American barbarians of the inhumanity of exclusion? Or, rather, shall we not prepare ourselves for giving the Americans a lesson in war?"

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LABOR MEN ELECT BOARD OF OFFICERS

Proceedings at a Well Attended Meeting of Victoria Branch Last Evening

The first regular meeting of the Victoria branch of the Canadian Labor party was held in the Labor Hall last evening, at which there was a fairly good attendance. The chair was occupied by H. Norman, vice president of the British Columbia branch of the party.

The platform adopted by the party at Vancouver was read and adopted, after which G. F. Gray and F. Slavin addressed the meeting. At the conclusion those present were called on to sign the membership pledge, which reads as follows:—"I accept membership of the Canadian Labor party of British Columbia and declare my intention to adhere to its constitution and bylaws and in so doing separate myself from all other political parties."

The declaration is signed by the member, who also gives his occupation and address.

The election of officers then took place. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing a president but eventually H. Norman was persuaded to accept the position. The others chosen were, H. F. Pullen, vice president; B. Knights, secretary; Phil R. Smith, treasurer; executive committee, A. Clayton, A. Johnson, L. Campbell and G. F. Elridge.

The advisability of holding the meetings monthly instead of quarterly was considered and it was decided that the regular meetings should be held on the first Thursday of each and every month.

On the question as to whether the meetings should be open to the public there was a diversity of opinion, but after considerable discussion it was agreed that the meetings should be so open. After a short informal discussion of other matters the meeting adjourned.

SEE THE TAILORS FIRST.

With the fine assortment of the best English and French worsteds, Scotch tweeds and other most suitable cloths for men's wear that are being shown at present combined with the new and latest styles that are published by the leaders of Fashion in England and America, surely cannot fail to attract the attention of all men that desire to dress up-to-date and to get the latest patterns in vogue and as well the durability that is guaranteed when purchasing the goods mentioned. Remember your local tailors carry the very best and most select designs in cloths and can satisfy as well as give you the very latest in fashion. By buying made-to-order clothes you get what is being made at that time and not something that has been made probably months ago.

Consumptive Sanitorium Building Fund

One hundred thousand dollars (100,000) asked for—fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) needed, to entitle committee to Hon. James Dunsmuir's grant of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.)

Is a Consumptive Sanitorium needed? During the month of September of this year a boy nineteen years old became consumptive. He lived in a hotel and was dependent on his own efforts as a laborer. As a result of his disease he was turned out of three hotels and refused admission to a public hospital. The boy is now dead. A man who befriended the boy wrote as follows: "God have mercy on us for our neglect of such cases." Need we further ask, is this institution needed?

The death-roll from consumption in Canada exceeds twelve thousand yearly; and in British Columbia it is over two hundred.

The number of persons invalided from consumption is authoritatively estimated to be five times as great as the number of deaths therefrom; therefore, we have some sixty thousand invalids in Canada, and a thousand in British Columbia.

We have, therefore, before us the appalling fact that yearly we lose the benefit of the services and earning powers of thousands of citizens who are incapacitated by illness, and others we lose outright by death, through this one cause—and that a preventable cause. This is something to set political economists thinking very seriously. It is a responsibility too vast to be measured by mere figures, or described in mere language.

No fanciful theories, untried methods, or mere experiments are proposed. The simple, God-given remedies, viz.: Fresh air, suitable food, rest and exercise, under expert supervision, and suitable, cheerful surroundings, have more than proved their efficiency. Practically speaking, these requisites are obtainable only in a sanitorium.

A further advantage connected with such an institution is that the admission of a patient means the removal of one source of contagion from the general community; and when, after treatment, such person is returned cured, or otherwise, to the ranks of the public, he or she is an educational centre of first importance, because the first principle impressed on a patient on entering a sanitorium is the care he should exercise in his personal habits; the necessity for cleanliness, for care in disposal of anything about him which would spread, or even be likely to spread, contagion; in a word, he is persistently taught to move and live so that no other human being shall be likely, in the remotest sense, to suffer on account of any thoughtlessness on his part in the care of himself. Such a person, when discharged from the institution is, by his training in the sanitorium, not only impressed with the necessity for continuing such caution, but, because of his knowledge so gained, becomes in his family and general surroundings an educational influence infinitely more effective than all the literature and arguments of physicians and authorities on the subject.

The conditions as to consumption are not only fully understood, but are well recognized, and it is now an accepted fact that consumption is preventable and may be cured, or its course arrested. That being so, inaction is, to say the least, criminal. It is our duty to endeavor, in any case, to stem the progress of this sacrifice of human beings.

It is proposed to build a sanitorium in British Columbia. The provincial government are prepared to assist, and the people generally, through local societies formed all over the country, are willing to maintain. You are asked to help us to build. Action, immediate action, is imperative, if we wish to stem this awful tide of mortality. To stand idly by any longer is tantamount to being willing participators in something worse than race suicide.

Subscribers.

Hon. James Dunsmuir	$10,000 00
C. W. R. Thompson (per Mr. Justice Drake)	500 00
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Hon. Capt. Tatlow	100 00
Hon. Senator Macdonald	100 00
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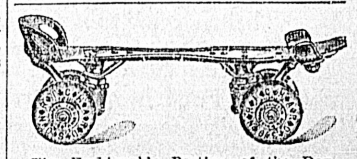

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1 Girls' Suit, age 16.	Was	$11.50.	NOW	$3.75
2 Girls' Serge Skirts, age 12.	Were	4.50.	"	2.25
3 Ladies' Underskirts.	Were	1.75.	"	1.00
3 " "	Were	1.50.	"	1.00
2 " "	Were	3.50.	"	2.00

As I am retiring from business, everything must go at these rates.

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SHIPPING NEWS

RESCUE SEAMEN DURING A TYPHOON

Chief Officer and Seamen of Aki Maru Prove Themselves Brave Men

SAVE CREW OF THE TAIKO MARU

Umbrina, Last of Behring Sea Fleet to Return, Brings Topline Catch—Egeria Is Home

Steamer Aki Maru, Capt. Yagi, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line reached port yesterday after an eventful and stormy voyage from the Orient. A feature of the trip was the gallant rescue by Chief Officer J. C. Richards, and ten Japanese members of the crew, of six of the crew of the waterlogged Japanese schooner Taiko Maru, bound from Fukura to Chemulpo with lime and wood, during a typhoon encountered on October 24th when the Aki Maru was en route from Shanghai to Kobe. Tremendously high seas were running at the time, and according to eyewitnesses, the rescue was a particularly gallant act, as the chances of a ship's lifeboat weathering such a sea were not great. For four days the Aki Maru had been buffeted in a typhoon and when about fifteen miles from the Kozaki lighthouse Capt. Yagi sighted the Taiko Maru, which had parted cables when anchored behind the light for shelter and drifted to sea.

Capt. Yagi and Chief Officer J. C. Richards were both on the bridge and when the distressed condition of the Taiko Maru was seen the Aki was stopped, and the master ordered a boat to be lowered to go to the assistance of the schooner. Volunteers were called to man the boat. The Japanese seamen stepped forward promptly, the answer to the captain's call being so spontaneous that the boat could have been filled twice over. The chief officer, J. C. Richards, was selected to take charge of the rescue, with the third officer, a cadet apprentice, and eight seamen—all Japanese, except the leader. The oars were double-manned, owing to the heavy weather, the chief officer and third officer, Irie, pulling stroke. All the boat's crew wore life belts.

It was almost dark when the lifeboat left the steamer's side, and night falling quickly handicapped the lifesavers. To make matters worse, before the boat had proceeded far it was found impossible to steer with the rudder, and an oar had to be used. Then the lantern was capsized and extinguished, and those on board the liner lost all trace of the boat in the darkness. Eventually the distressed schooner was reached. It was impossible, owing to the high seas to work the lifeboat alongside, but the chief officer ultimately managed to pass a line to the schooner and the whole of the crew, six Japanese, were safely hauled into the boat. All the unfortunate men were in a terrible condition, being badly burned by the lime, and were thoroughly exhausted. The schooner was in a very bad state, and sinking. Her masts and rudder were gone and the hull was stove in, aft.

The return trip to the Aki Maru was slowly, but safely accomplished, though with great difficulty and risk. The ship's doctor at once attended the rescued men and they were landed at Moji and sent to the hospital. The captain of the Taiko Maru reported he had signalled two other steamers before the Aki Maru hove in sight, but the distress signals were unheeded. He said re could not wonder at this, though, the masters of these vessels probably considered the sea too high and dangerous to risk more lives for the purpose of saving those in danger.

Passengers and crew were enthusiastic regarding the gallantry of the chief officer, J. C. Richards, who has made many trips to this city in the Aki Maru, and his crew of volunteers, and say their return on board, after the shipwrecked men were hauled up the steamer's side from the lifeboat was marked with loud shouts of "Banzai." In the presence of the whole of the passengers and crew of the Aki Maru, Capt. Yagi expressed his appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Richards, the chief officer and his men, the particulars of the rescue were brought to the attention of the Japanese government by officials of the Japanese line.

The Aki Maru brought seventeen saloon passengers, 31 intermediate, and 206 steerage, of whom 61 Japanese and two Chinese debarked here. The cargo totaled 3860 tons of tea, rice, hemp, matting, curios, and general freight, of which 372 tons was landed here. Among the passengers of the steamer was Mr. John Hurd, a local man who has been engaged in building flour mills at Harbin, Manchuria. Six Japanese saloon passengers, also debarked here. For Seattle the steamer had as passengers, S. Russell, Mrs. E. B. Gordon and Miss Gordon, Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Gurivich, Mrs. M. Borowicks, John C. Livieratos and many Japanese.

The steamer was delayed owing to the heavy gale yesterday. She arrived at William Head in the early morning and started to come up to the dock about 9 a. m. Because of the heavy gale prevailing then it was found necessary to proceed to Esquimalt where the steamer remained at anchor until 2 p. m. when she proceeded to the outer dock. Steamer Dakota, which, with the Aki Maru and Tartar left Yokohama prior to the sailing of the Empress of China, was also delayed by the storm. The Hill liner arrived at Seattle on Wednesday night but was unable to moor at Seattle until yesterday. This steamer brought the returning Los Angeles excursion party 150 in number, headed by Brigadier General Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times.

UMBRINA REACHES PORT.

Last of Behring Sea Fleet Home—Skins Will Be Shipped Today.

Sealing schooner Umbrina, Capt. Blakstad, last of the Behring sea fleet to return, sailed into the inner harbor yesterday afternoon, and moored at the Hudson's Bay wharf to land her 883 skins. William Poirier, Martin Douglas and George Haggerty, three of her crew, held a reception of their friends on arrival—for these were the three sealers for whose safety fears had been entertained when they were lost in the bush at Hesquoit when hunting. The sealers are now in good health again, but during the fifty hours spent by them in the woods, with rain pouring heavily all the time, and no food available, they suffered considerably.

The Umbrina left Behring sea early in October, and had a stormy trip south, encountering several gales. The voyage was a long one, fifteen days from Unimak to Kyuquot, where the Indian hunters were landed. Then the vessel started for Victoria and put into Hesquoit for shelter. When the vessel was at Hesquoit the three men mentioned went on a shooting trip. They landed at the head of the harbor, near Luckovitch's store, intending to go back to the lake about half a mile away. Soon after striking into the woods they shot a deer, which they carried with them until they lost the trail. There were many cattle tracks, winding about, but the trail was obliterated. The heavy rain gave them no chance to learn their direction, and none had a compass. It had been their intention to go back to the schooner, and they had no matches nor food—the deer had been thrown away when they found they were lost. When night came they sheltered under a cedar tree, huddling away from the heavy rain as well as possible, and they were cold, hungry and miserable. Next morning rain was still falling heavily, and the hungry sealers started to seek the shoreline. All day they journeyed, with blistered feet and suffering from lack of food. At night, after a weary day, full of misery, they camped again in the shelter of a tree to pass a second night in the woods. Next morning they reached shore, in time to see the schooner Libbie starting to sea for Victoria. They had crossed the peninsula, striking the shoreline on the Nootka side, where, after they had struggled along the boulder-strewn beach with difficulty for some distance, they met an Indian, who took them to a hut and gave them food and tea. Then they made their way around Long Point, over the rocks, a distance of several miles, to the Hesquoit village where the Indians had been turned out, imbued by the promise of rewards, to scour the woods for the missing trio. They were gladly welcomed by their comrades, and the cook lost no time in providing them with food.

Capt. Blakstad said he had taken 1,037 skins for the season, including his coast catch, and the schooner is top-liner of the fleet. Seals were not scarce this season, but were very restless, owing to the promiscuous shooting of the Japanese sealers. Capt. Blakstad said he met a Japanese sealer—she was formerly the Henry Dennis of San Francisco—northwest of the islands in August, and the master, a Japanese, had told him he intended to raid the Pribyloff Islands.

"Are you not afraid to land there because of the armed guards?" asked Capt. Blakstad.

"Me no 'fraid; Japanese man brave, very brave," the Japanese sealer had replied. But he didn't attempt the raid on the islands, nevertheless.

The sealskins of the Umbrina will be landed today, and no time will be lost in shipping the pelts to London for the sales to be conducted there on Dec. 14 by C. M. Lampson & Co. The total Behring sea catch sent to London, inclusive of the Umbrina's catch of 883, which will probably go forward on tomorrow morning's steamer, is 8,561 skins—an average of about 502 skins to the schooner.

BUYS "TWO BROTHERS."

Pacific Freighting Company of This City Takes Over Ship at 'Frisco.

The American ship Two Brothers, which has been engaged for many years in the coasting trade, has been purchased by the Pacific Freighting company of this city. The vessel, now in San Francisco, will be towed north and dismantled here. It is probable that the steamer Leelanaw, due from the north on Saturday, will be sent south to bring the ship north. The Two Brothers when dismantled will be used in the ore-carrying trade in northern waters, the Pacific Freighting company having contracts to carry ore between the mines at Niblack, Prince of Wales Island, and Tacoma.

H. M. S. EGERIA HOME.

Survey Vessel Has Returned After a Seven Months' Cruise.

After seven months spent in surveying and hydrographic work in Dixon Entrance, about the northern parts of Queen Charlotte Islands, and thereabouts, H. M. S. Egeria returned to Esquimalt yesterday from Port Simpson. The steamer made a slow journey south, and was delayed at Comox several days. During the work of the Egeria in the North, she lost quite a number of men by desertion, the sailors leaving the vessel at Port Simpson to make their way to logging camps and elsewhere in the North. It is expected the Egeria will enter the dry dock in the near future to be overhauled and made ready to resume her survey work in northern waters about March next. No accidents were reported during her season's work, and all on board are reported well.

ALICE A. LEIGH.

Ship Which Has Been Beating Off the Cape Reaches Port.

British ship Alice A. Leigh, Capt. Davidson, which reached Royal Roads yesterday in tow of the tug Lorne, after being off Cape Flattery, buffeted in storms for ten days, was towed to Seattle last night by the tug Tyee. The Alice A. Leigh left San Francisco three weeks ago, in ballast, chartered to load on the Sound. She brought cargo from Hamburg to San Francisco. The vessel visited here some years ago from Shanghai and anchored in Royal Roads with one of her crew suffering from smallpox. The vessel was quarantined at that time, and a small fire occurred on board. The tug Lorne towed the Alsterkamp to sea yesterday, loaded with about a million and a half feet of lumber, from Vancouver for London. Ship Lisbeth, Capt. Kaak, which is in Royal Roads awaiting a crew, has on board one of the largest cargoes loaded by the Victoria & Vancouver Stevedoring company, from Chemainus for Capetown, totalling 2,157,000 feet, of which 127,000 is carried on deck.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

Scarcity of Lighters Causes Heavy Loss at Hongkong.

Advices received by the steamer Aki Maru yesterday state that lighters are scarce and owners of the few that escaped the typhoon of September are charging exorbitant prices for the hire of their vessels. The situation following the disaster has severely affected shipping interests at Hongkong. A Hongkong paper describes it as follows: Large vessels are lying helplessly idle in the harbor, awaiting their turn to get up to the only wharf left on the Kowloon side in order to unload their cargoes. Lighters and junks have disappeared like gossamer before the wind, and although men have industriously visited outports trying to secure boats, while others have succeeded in raising some of the damaged and sunken lighters, still there is such a paucity in the number of boats available that matters are indeed in a critical state. A million sterling will not cover the loss in the neighborhood of Kowloon; a year at least must elapse before the whole system of wharfage is in anything like its former working order and the seawall, etc., are restored. Every effort is being made to facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels, but meanwhile the exorbitant "squeeze" goes on, for one merchant reminds us that for three hours' work yesterday he had to pay a lighterman $50, whereas prior to the disaster the cost would not be $15.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Shawmut is due tomorrow from Manila and the Orient.

The United States revenue cutter Grant was sold to A. A. Gragin of Seattle for $16,000 at the auction sale held at Port Townsend, and the furnishings were bought for $150. Other bids were C. W. Cook & Co., Tacoma, $15,200; San Juan Fish & Packing company, Seattle, $13,200, and Sparkman McLean company, $3,125.

Shippers are notified that the C. P. R. will not accept freight via the Great Lakes after November 22.

Steamer Athenian arrived at Hongkong from this port on Tuesday.

Steamer Quito, which left Cape Nome on Nov. 6, and is due Saturday or Sunday, has been chartered to load wheat at Tacoma.

Steamer Miowera, which left Fanning Island on Sunday on her way from Sydney, Australia, to this port and Vancouver, is due next Thursday. She was expected to leave Honolulu yesterday. The Miowera is bringing 125 passengers and a large cargo, including heavy shipments of frozen mutton from Australia and raw sugar from Suva.

The board of inquiry investigating the wreck of the bark Peter Iredale at Astoria exonerated Capt. Lawrence, holding that the vessel was in a proper position at the mouth of the Columbia to take on a pilot, but the tug usually there was, unfortunately, undergoing repairs and the vessel was driven ashore.

The gale of yesterday morning blew at the rate of over fifty miles an hour off the entrance to the Straits, and the previous day's gale reaching a velocity of forty-eight miles an hour was reported.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

Garrison vs. Rovers

The team to represent the Garrison in the match against the Rovers at Oak Bay tomorrow afternoon has been selected, and it is the fastest bunch that can be secured from the present Garrison. The players from the barracks are very anxious to win this match, and they will use every effort to accomplish their object. The Rovers, on the other hand, are confident of their ability to win and they will go on the field feeling sure of the match. The game will be started sharp at 3 o'clock, and no delay will be allowed for players who are not on hand. The teams will line up as follows:

Rovers—Goal, Northcott; backs, Blackbourne and Peden; half backs, Shanks, Hughes and Thompson; forwards, Meredith, Juller, Peden, Tye and York.

Garrison—Goal, Dunn; backs, Doyle and Deigan; half backs, Cobbett, Conners and Morrow; forwards, Williamson, Taylor, Provins, Malbourn and Greenwood.

Will Invade Vancouver

The members of the Victoria High school will invade the Terminal City on Saturday, the 24th inst., with the intention of taking the athletic organizations of the Vancouver High school into camp. In all there will be three teams sent over—the High school Rugby football team, the girls' hockey team, and a basketball team.

The local athletes are expecting to return with a victory in all three events. The last occasion on which the local players visited the Mainland, the Terminal City players were successful in the majority of events, and the Victoria player will make a determined effort to turn the tables on the occasion of their visit on the 24th inst.

Under Sixteen

In the match for players under the age of sixteen, the North Ward and Central teams will also compete. This game will be called at 1:45 sharp, and the game will be commenced at that time without any reference to the number of players on the grounds.

The last match between these teams resulted in a draw, and it is anticipated that the match will be closely contested.

Fifth Regiment vs. Victoria West

While the senior game is going on at Oak Bay, the Fifth Regiment and the Victoria West team will be playing at Work Point in another senior league match. Since their match last Saturday the Regiment team has been considerably altered and several young players are expected to be tried out. Although the team has not been definitely decided, it is very likely to be chosen from the following: Jones, Kinlock, Targett, Foot, Dakers, Wilson, Simpson, Morley, Jeffs, Kroeger, Berkley, Spinks and Harris.

The team that will represent the Victoria West club will be very strong; and they will be going all the time. The game will be called at 3 o'clock, and the players are requested to be on hand when the whistle is sounded.

Centrals vs. North Ward

The final game in the series for the players under the age of fifteen will be played at Oak Bay tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The match will be contested by the Central and North Ward teams, and as this game will practically decide the championship, both teams will make a strong bid for the game. As the league now stands, the Centrals are leading by one point. During the series they have won one and drawn two games, giving them four points; while the North Ward have played three and made three draws. For the North Ward to win the championship they must win from the Centrals, as either a draw or win will give the Centrals the pennant. With the league in this position, it is safe to say that the match will be stubbornly contested.

INDOOR BASEBALL

Sergeants Win

The indoor baseball team from the sergeants' mess demonstrated their ability to play the game last evening by winning the second match of the schedule from No. 1 Co. by a score of 21-14. By winning last evening the sergeants have now placed themselves in a good position in the race for the championship, and they will make a determined effort to maintain their advantage.

The game was very interesting, and there was a good number of the members of the regiment present to witness the match.

This evening the basketball players will have possession of the hall, and it is urgently requested that every member who intends to take up this form of sport should be on hand.

HOCKEY.

Wants a Game.

The members of the Victoria Hockey club are requested to attend practice at Oak Bay tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The captain of the club has received a communication from the Vancouver team asking for a match in this city on the earliest possible opportunity, with a return match in the Terminal city whenever it is convenient for the local team to make the trip. With these matches in sight the members are particularly requested to turn out, as only those who have been practicing will be eligible for a place on the line-up.

Ladies Will Practice.

The ladies' team will also practice at Oak Bay tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 when every member who desires a game is requested to turn out. The match with the Nanaimo team has not yet been definitely settled but the committee in charge are very anxious that the players should be able to stand the pace of a hard match.

THE RING

Pugilists Are Active

A meeting of the principals in the proposed fight between Frank Slavin and Nick Burley was held yesterday afternoon, but no satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. Another meeting will be held this afternoon.

In this connection A. McNamee, who was at one time a member of the Work Point garrison and has on several occasions been seen in the roped arena, is out with a challenge to Frank P. Slavin to fight for the heavyweight championship of British Columbia. The challenge was left at this office yesterday by W. Baker, manager for McNamee and reads as follows:

"A. McNamee wishes to fight Frank P. Slavin for the heavyweight championship of British Columbia, for $100 a side and the gate receipts. Owing to the match falling through last winter, McNamee not being in the best of health at that time, he thinks he would now like to try conclusions, the match to take place in Victoria or Vancouver. Failing Slavin, Nick Burley or any heavyweight can be accommodated on the same terms. Match to take place in one month after signing articles."

DERANGED LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS.

"For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends and they have all been well satisfied with the results."—Miss Julie Langlois, Manor, Asa.

A desperate Apache vendetta is proceeding in Montmartre, in which two notorious Apache leaders have been murdered. The vendetta is believed to be a revival of the celebrated feud between the Apache chiefs Manda and Lucca, who fought for the love of Mlle. Casque d'Or several years ago.

CHEMICAL PERFUMES.

Prof. R. K. Duncan gives an account of the natural and the artificial production of perfumes for commerce, in Harper's Magazine for November. It includes, also, a description of the chemical production of natural perfumes. An extract of coal-tar produces at one-tenth the cost a substance which is identical, physically and chemically, with the essential constituent of oil of bitter almonds. The essence of wintergreen is methyl salicylate. The essence of coumarin, which is the basis of the delicate and tenacious odor of 'new-mown hay,' is derived from the 'deer-tongue,' an herb flourishing in Virginia, Florida, and Carolina; but it is also produced chemically in Germany. Vanila is got out of benzoin, asafoetida, beetsugar, asparagus, pine resin, and a score of other substances, including potato peel, and it is extracted from oil of cloves. Veritable camphor and natural nicotine are chemically produced.

Many perfumes are simulated. There is artificial musk, bearing no chemical relation to the secretion of the muskdeer. 'White heliotrope' is an extraction from pepper, sassafris, or camphor, combined with vamllin. From the oil of turpentine 'white' lilac' is derived and is used especially by soap manufacturers because it resists the action of alkali. The characteristic odor of 'fresh' violets is produced by an extreme dilution of a constituent part of the oil of lemon and lemon-grass. An artificial 'Carnations' perfume is taken from benzyl alcohol, while from other alcohols, and ethers come synthetically hawthorn, hyacinth, rose, jasmine, ylang-ylang, and neroli scents.

Yet there has been an enormous extension of violet cultivation. Prof. Duncan says, since the advent of the chemical equivalent of that perfume, and in no single case has a 'synthetic' perfume injured the market of the natural product.

The reason is, first, that most of the 'synthetic' oils are themselves derived from plant sources; moreover, they require blending in greater or less degree with the distilled natural perfumes, which contain minute substances that are of value. Then, with cheapened cost of production, there is a widened and more profitable market. The annual flower harvest in the Village of Grasse, near Cannes, illustrates the vast proportions of the business of raising natural perfumes. About 900,000 pounds of violets,, 35,000 pounds of jonquils, 3,300,000 pounds of roses, 4,500,000 pounds of orange flowers, 1,320,000 pounds of jasmine, 176,000 pounds of lavender, and prodigous quantities of thyme, myrtle, rosemary, aspic, red geranium, and cassie-flowers, aid in swelling the total of twelve billion pounds of flowers annually gathered for ditillation in the neighborhood of this town. Something like five billion jasmine flowers are each year picked by hand near Grasse; of distilled rose water, jasmine, water, and orange-flower water are produced 4,000,000 quarts, which would comfortably float a frigate.

Most people know that if they have been sick they need *Scott's Emulsion* to bring back health and strength.

But the strongest point about *Scott's Emulsion* is that you don't have to be sick to get results from it.

It keeps up the athlete's strength, puts fat on thin people, makes a fretful baby happy, brings color to a pale girl's cheeks, and prevents coughs, colds and consumption.

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$8 and $10 Cravenette Raincoats, $6.75

Most Stores hold back their RAINCOAT sales till after January, but we are going to give you your choice of our $8.00 and $10.00 COATS Friday and Saturday for $6.75. They come in plain Oxford Grey, Steel Grey, Grey and Black Stripes and Fancy Tweeds. At $8.00 and $10.00 they are the best value in Victoria. At $6.75 they are decided snaps. The styles are the same as our regular Overcoats, cut good and long with square shoulders and perfect fitting; just the Coat you need for Victoria weather. Heavy enough for an Overcoat and thoroughly waterproofed.

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MANY NOTED BLUNDERS.

Between the Ages of 55 and 62 the Judgment of Man Is Apt to Fail.

Is there a brief period in every man's life who has passed the age of 55 and not reached 62 when the heart and brain refuse to respond to crises, and fatal errors, impossible at any other period, are committed? A foremost English doctor says so, and he fortifies his argument with impressive instances.

If he is right many of the mistakes of history, the sudden utterly unaccountable lapses of judgment on the part of usually able men would be explained.

According to the English writer, it is at some period between the ages of 55 and 62 years that the faculties suddenly undergo a lapse. The loss, he says, is only temporary, and marks often with a black blotch of horrors the psychological change taking place between the meridian of life and the commencement of old age. When this condition affects them business men show irresolution and suspicion without reason, statesmen make inexcusable blunders of policy, soldiers commit the most glaring mistakes, which cost battles, and sailors lose battleships while trusted railroad engineers run past signals and cause disastrous wrecks.

After the danger mark is passed the solidity and conservatism of old age come to the rescue, and the result is seen in men of extraordinary preservation, like Gladstone, Ibsen, Senator Hoar, Verdi or General Roberts.

The controversy provoked by Dr. Osler's now famous dictum that man ceases to have creative faculty after the age of 40, and ought to be chloroformed after passing 60, is likely to be repeated in smaller degree by this when a man's faculties fail. It is a fact, however, that many instances seem to bear out the idea of the English doctor.

A few weeks ago there occurred between Philadelphia and New York a railway accident that cost four lives and resulted in serious injury to 39 persons. The conditions gave no excuse for an accident, and the greater the examining probe goes the greater the riddle as to how it could have happened.

A Long Branch train was temporarily delayed by a hot box. It came to a stop near Eddington, a small station not far from Trenton, N. J. When the stop was made the usual precautions were taken against the possibility that a train bound in the same direction might plunge into the rear of the one standing still.

Some 400 feet in the rear is a block tower. This was set with the warning signal that all trains should come to a stop. One block further away was another signal to tell that the road was not clear, and to make assurance even surer, the brakeman of the stalled train walked back for a distance with his flag so that he could signal any train that might approach.

It was broad daylight, all the signals could be plainly seen, and there never seemed less chance of anything going wrong. Passengers got off the train and watched the engineer at work on the hot box.

Suddenly, coming at a speed of 70 miles an hour, a New York express crashed into the stationary train. The engineer had disregarded all the warning signals, and came right on at full tilt, without slowing up for an instant.

When the officials of the road heard the name of the engineer, who had been at fault, they were astonished. It was a veteran of forty years' railroad service, a man who was always trusted with the fastest trains and was regarded as the ideal engineer to guard a train on which were famous men.

Broken and despairing, crushed with a sense of what he had done, the man admitted himself unable to explain. He is a man who never drinks, and on the day of the catastrophe his health was all right, he had no cause or worriment, and could give no reason why his powers should have deserted him at the crisis. Yet, if we accept the 55-62-year-old theory, the answer is easy. This engineer is within the fatal period. He is 60 years of age.

In August last the great steamship Manchuria went ashore on Rabbit Island, Hawaiian group. There were 160 passengers, among them Joseph P. Smith, governor-general of the Philippines. Fortunately, they escaped, but the vessel was an almost total loss. There was no real excuse for the wreck. The captain, who was on the bridge at the time, assumed all blame for stranding the vessel. The weather was fairly clear, and yet his only excuse was that he mistook the land for Makapu Point, a spot which he had viewed hundreds of times before.

The captain was within the fatal age limit.

Early in July a dreadful railroad smashup occurred in Salisbury, England, when twenty-seven passengers were killed and twelve injured. The train, when the accident took place, was dashing toward London from Devonport, where it had taken on the passengers from a liner just in from New York. The liner was late and the train, to make up time, put on an extra burst of speed, although the engineer well knew the danger, and that he was courting almost certain death and disaster.

The train, much too light to remain on the rails at the terrific speed, left the tracks, crashed into and wrecked a milk-train, then rebounded and struck an engine which was standing on another line and finally turning turtle the engine and tender came to rest.

The engineer was one of the most trusted in the employ of the railroad, but his judgment and common sense had forsaken him. He was within the fatal age boundary.

Two years ago last summer the excursion steamer General Slocum caught fire on her way to Hell Gate, from New York, and over nine hundred people lost their lives either by fire or water.

The only man whose personality stood out strongest before the world at the burning of the Slocum was the captain, who was just within the fatal age area.

In 1893 occurred one of the famous naval disasters of history. It did not happen in the time of warfare, and yet it resulted in the wanton waste of almost five hundred lives. This was the collision between the warships Camperdown and Victoria, during manoeuvres of the English navy. Admiral Tryon, an honored veteran, was in command of the fleet, and stood on the bridge of his flagship, the Victoria.

The Camperdown, a ship with a ram, came around with a sweep, describing a curve that would have left plenty of room had the Victoria turned in the right direction. But incomprehensibly, Admiral Tryon gave an order which sent his ship in exactly the opposite way. Camperdown and Victoria came together, and the ram of the former sent the Victoria to the bottom.

Admiral Tryon stool like a statue on the bridge and made no effort to escape. It was the virtual suicide of a brave man, who at the end comprehended the lives his blunder had cost, and dare not live to face the reproaches that must be his.

The surprise of the British nation equaled its grief and horror.

"Why did he make such a mistake? He, an experienced officer, who had spent his life giving orders, and had never blundered before?"

No one could answer, but the new theory explains; Tryon was 59.

The antics of Rojestvensky during the Russo-Japanese war would have been ludicrous but for their serious result. He blundered seriously in the battle of Straits of Korea, which resulted in his capture and overwhelming defeat at the hands of Admiral Togo. But this was less mysterious than his unprecedented action, which has never been explained clearly, of firing into a fleet of harmless British fishing smacks, an action which narrowly missed embroiling Russia in a war with England.

Nobody denied Rojestvensky's bravery; his judgment was the offender. Perhaps an excuse may befound for him in the fact that he was more than 55, but had not reached 60.

When Weyler was in Cuba his offendings, his brutality and his curious utter inability to judge a situation made him the most hated and scorned man of the decade. But now in Spain, he has grown until his services to Alfonso are genuine and patriotic. Can it be that passing beyond 62 has wrought the development?

Before he reached the age of 55 Napoleon III, ranked as a gallant soldier, who had done valiant service in the Crimean war. While considered selfish and vain, he had shown distinct powers of diplomacy, and was regarded as a strong man.

But in the seven years between the age of 55 and 62 he committed a series of unparalleled follies, finally culminating in his suicidal forcing of a war with Germany, an act which threw his family from the throne, ended monarchy in France and sent him to England to die in exile.

The English generals who committed the blunders in the Boer-English war were men between the ages of 55 and 62, the Bullers and Methuens.

Those who went to the rescue were curiously either above or below the fatal age. Thus Lord Kitchener was at that time less than 50 years old, and Lord Roberts, the much-loved "Bobs" was getting close to 70. It was this pair who ended a most humiliating condition of affairs for England and stopped the Boer successes.

Dewey, past the danger mark, beat Montijo, in the fatal zone, at the battle of Manila, and so similar instances might be multiplied.—Toronto Sunday World.

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FISHES TRAVEL WITH LANTERNS

New and most interesting facts about the lantern which deep-sea fishes carry (representing the first accurate knowledge obtained on the subject) are soon to be published by Dr. Robert von Lendenfeld, of Harvard University. Under the direction of Professors Alexander Agassiz, Professor von Lendenfeld has recently made a thorough study of these remarkable organs, which in some cases, he asserts, resemble eyes, with a clearly recognizable lens, a nerve entering at the back like the optic nerve, and even a muscular arrangement for turning the lantern this way or that. Furthermore, these lamps are provided with reflectors, to render them more brilliant, and it is supposed—though as yet this is only a matter of theory—that the nerve referred to enables the fish to turn them on or out at will. There is no question of the fact, says Dr. Von Lendenfeld, that all of the lanterns carried by the species known as argyropelecus are connected with and controlled by the nervous system of the animal.

During the recent cruise of the exploring ship Albatross in the Pacific Ocean, a good many fishes, among other forms of marine life, were brought up by the trawl nets from depths or three miles. Every one of them was taken direct to the photographic dark room on board, to observe the light emitted by it, if any; but, as might have been expected, the results were unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the fish thus caught are dead or nearly dead, by the time they reach the surface of the water. This misfortune, however, did not interfere with a careful subsequent study of the structure of the lanterns carried by some of the species, which were forwarded in alcohol by Professor Agassiz to Dr. von Lendenfeld.

The argyropelecus carries two dozen such lanterns. They are of large size and provided with brilliant reflectors. There is one on each side, one in front of the eye, and along the belly there are a double row of them. They are veritable bulls'eye lamps, with double-convex lenses of crystal-clear substance. The light is obviously emitted by a mass of cells in the rear part of the organ, while the purpose of a reflector is served by a lustrous sheet of white fibres. To make the reflector more efficient there is behind it a layer of black pigment, which, in fact, envelopes the whole globular-shaped lantern, just as is the case with a human eye. Now, the lenses in front of these eye-like organs have muscles connected with them, and can evidently be moved at will, so as to throw the light in whatever direction the fish chooses. It is much the same way with another species, the lychnopoles, which have on either side of their heads a double lamp, with reflectors, the two pointing different ways. That is to say, one of each pair of lanterns points upward and ahead, while the other is directed downward. While throwing a beam forward and in the direction in which it is going, the fish is able to illuminate the bottom of the sea over which it passes.

In order to realize the usefulness of such illuminating apparatus, one should understand that in the depths of the sea there is everlasting night—a liquid darkness that can be literally felt. The normal level of the ocean bottom is about three miles below the surface (though there are valleys in the seafloor six miles deep), and no ray of sunlight penetrates more than 1,200 feet. Consequently, if the abysmal fishes are to have any light at all they must furnish it themselves. Many of them have enormous eyes so as to catch every possible ray, and the importance to them of seeing as a means of capturing prey—as all of them are exclusively carnivorous, there being no plant life whatever in the depths—is indicated clearly enough by the high development and elaborate structure of the organs here described.

There are some species of deep-sea fishes which carry lights resembling electric bulbs on the ends of fin-like appendages. One well-known "angler fish" for instance, has such an appendage on the tip end of its nose, by which a lamp of this kind is upheld in front. While serving to illuminate the surroundings, the light is incidentally useful to attract prey within reach of the huge jaws of the creature, which are armed with formidable recurved teeth. Though of no great size, this fish is exceedingly ferocious, not hesitating to swallow other fishes almost as large as itself. Other species as ascertained by the recent studies of Dr. von Ledenfeld, carry lanterns shaped like spherical bottles with small necks, which are directed downward usually, as if to throw light upon the bottom of the sea. In the depths of the sea much of the available food is on the bottom, over which strange, crab-like creatures crawl, vivid yellow or scarlet in color, while in the shelly ooze lie half-buried many fishes, waiting for victims to come within reach of their grasping jaws. Hence the importance of search-lights which may be thrown in a downward direction, enabling the fish to discover prey and possibly to avoid danger of capture.

Other fishes again have luminous disks, the light emitted by which is plainly under control, inasmuch as each one of them is connected with the nervous system of the animal by a stout nerve fibre. The Bassozetus, for example, has on each side of its body twenty-nine of such disks. In other cases, there are luminous plates on the head, while in many instances the whole body of the fish is covered by a sort of luminescent slime. The lanterns carried by these abysmal fishes give lights of different colors—in some cases silvery, in other golden, and in yet others, greenish. They must lend to the scenery of the depths a wierd and wonderful effect, as if fiery torchlight processions were passing to and fro through the night over the mysterious desert of the sea bottom.

With a temperature always close to freezing point, a motionless fluid (at all events, there is no perceptible disturbance of the water), and a pressure which at a depth of three miles, is more than two tons to the square inch, the conditions in the ocean depths are suitable only to forms of life which would be impossible at the surface. Thus it is not surprising to find that the fishes do not in the least resemble any of the species familiar to us. As a rule, they are absolutely black; they are almost incredibly ferocious, their bones are for the most part cartilaginous, so as to yield to the pressure to which they are subjected; their jaws in many instances are like those of serpents, enabling them to swallow animals much larger than themselves. The abysmal sharks, some of which are of enormous size, are shaped like eels. But, beyond question the most remarkable thing about these fish is the illuminating apparatus they employ. And the strangest thing of all, perhaps, is that the lamps they carry seem to be constructed on much the same principles as the best and most modern ones of human manufacture.—Montreal Herald.

HALIBUT TRAWLING EXPERIMENT FAILS

Fish Evade Nets When They Will Readily Take Herring Bait

The trawling for halibut on the coast has received more than a fair test and it has failed. Such is the opinion of the masters of vessels which have for several months been engaged in trawling on the northern halibut banks says the Vancouver Province.

The result is that the trawlers Flamingo and Celestial Empire will be converted into dory-fishing steamers, the former immediately, and the latter in the course of a short time. The work of dismantling the trawls on the steamer Flamingo is now proceeding, and when she sails for the North next week she will carry twelve dories.

Changes in Masters

In connection with the change from trawl to dory-fishing and incidental to it there is to be a general shifting around of the masters and pilots of a number of the halibut-fishing craft which make Vancouver their home port.

Capt. Johnson of the trawler Celestial Empire, has resigned, and on the next trip of that steamer she will go out in command of Capt. Freeman, now master of the steamer New England, of the fleet of the New England Fish company. The Celestial Empire is now laid up at the New England wharf receiving an overhauling. It is reported that in all likelihood Capt. Olsen, for some time engaged on the Puget Sound halibut-fishing steamer San Juan, will take command of the New England.

Capt. Gosse, who has been master of the trawler Flamingo ever since she came to this coast from Hull to engage in the halibut trade, has also resigned and it is possible that Capt. Dawe, now pilot on the steamer Kingfisher of the New England Fish company, may take charge of the Flamingo. Capt. Gosse will go as pilot on the Flamingo on her next trip.

It is considered probable that Capt. Freeman will make but one trip on the Celestial Empire before he does away with the one trawl she is now operating. He does not believe that trawling for halibut is a profitable business in these waters. Capt. Freeman is a shareholder in the Canadian Fish company, which owns the Celestial Empire.

Halibut Evade Trawls

According to all the accounts of masters and fishermen, the trouble with the trayls seems to be that the halibut is too cunning a fish to be caught by them. Time and again it has been the experience of the trawlers to operate on banks where dories were also fishing. While the latter would secure good catches, the trawls would come up with nothing but a mess of small fish other than halibut for which there is no market on this coast. The halibut is a keen-eyed fish and a remarkably fast swimmer. It is easy for this fish to avoid the trawls. On the other hand the dory fishermen, working with baited lines which rest on the bottom, find no difficulty in securing good catches provided the weather is fair and they have ordinary luck on the banks.

Greater Cost of Dories

When the trawlers were purchased in England and brought out to this coast, it was thought by many people that they would revolutionize the halibut-fishing industry here because the fish could be taken by trawls more cheaply than by dories.

Where trawlers operate on the Atlantic they find a good market in England for the many kinds of fish brought to the surface. Here there is no market for anything but halibut, and unless these fish are caught in sufficient quantity to pay there is no money to be made.

COUGH LASTED 3 MONTHS.

"I was taken with a severe cough which lasted three months, and though I had tried all sorts of medicines they failed to do me any good. A friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and I was completely cured by two bottles."—Miss Ada O'Brien, Cape Cove, Gaspe, Co., Que.

The physicians of the Turkish sultan allow him only six months to live. A cancerous growth is responsible for the alarm.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE WATER QUESTION.

Sir,—Both the late water by-laws having been killed, some discussion on the question seems advisable. So far the question of supply seems to lie between Elk Lake and Goldstream, and I think our own experience of the former, and Mr. Adams' report on both, should have enabled us to form an opinion between the two sources. I think both experience and report show that Elk Lake supply can never be adequate either as regards quantity or quality to even the present, much less the future, requirements of Victoria. No person can surely deny this after the experience of last summer. Then Mr. Adams affirms the impossibility of increasing the supply from that source by more than 400,000 gallons. A mere drop in the bucket in the case in question, and points out that to acquire even this trifling increase would involve a large expenditure. Also that the elevation of the lake is so insufficient that constant pumping, a risky and expensive process, would be necessary. As to quality he says that the water in the lake was good at the time of his inspection, but his subsequent remarks seem to show that what he means by that statement was that it was not then dangerous to those using it, and not that it was by any means of a high class, as indeed the analysis and his remarks on the "quantity of organic life, both animal and vegetable, present in it show." "Harmless, bue of course most objectionable to those using it, as well as the turbidity and odor." He also says that only by great care can it be preserved even in its then state, that the advent of more inhabitants on the watershed, or the lowering of the level of the lake by overtaxing its capacity, would lead to much greater contamination. The justice of his remarks as to contamination was evident last summer, when the lake was lowered by a dry season and by the overtaxing of its capacity to the extent of a million gallons daily, and the further population mentioned is sure to come before long. As to the Goldstream supply, we have only Mr. Adams' report to guide us.

That report states: "The elevation is all that can be desired for a non-pumping supply." "The rainfall is abundant, 72 inches per annum on an average of ten years." "The quantity of the water is of exceptional purity, and the natural conditions are almost ideal for the maintenance of that purity without necessity of filtration." "The storage reservoirs largely equalize irregularity of supply, and make possible a discharge of about 13 to 14 million gallons per day in the driest years." "Goldstream therefor presented an unusual combination of great natural advantages which make it almost ideal as a source of water supply." Again the report says: "The fact that the water surface of these lakes (Goldstream) is more than one-sixth of the total tributory watershed." "That rain falls every month in the year." "That the catchment area is wholly free from habitation." "That the formation is original rock, and that the lakes are free from muddy shoals." "That the elevation is ample." "And that the distance to Victoria is but little over ten miles, altogether constitute so rare a combination of desirable conditions for a municipal supply that so far as I know, it is without an equal." These statements appear to me to require no comment.

On the other hand, what do we find in the conditions of Beaver and Elk lakes? Muddy filled up swamps with quantities of decaying vegetable matter, at an insufficient elevation. The watershed from which they are supplied, more or less inhabitated, and this latter certain to be an increasing condition. Farm yards are draining into them, and cattle and horses standing in them half the day in summer. My object in writing is to beg the citizens of Victoria to think once and again before they throw away the chance of acquiring a water supply described by a really competent authority in such terms. We are all hopeful now of the future of Victoria as a large residential city, and I venture to think that it is not easy to say what price would be too high to pay for a supply so perfect in quality, quantity and pressure.

It seems certain that there is no other within our reach to compare it it. If as many seem to think, the price demanded is exorbitant, that objection seems to me to be disposed of by the fact that the owners offer to submit this matter to arbitration. I do not see how more can be expected of them. It ought of course to have been acquired long ago by the corporation, but their lack of foresight is no reason why the owners should not consult their own interests in a most valuable property with a promising future before it whether or not they sell to the city.

I hope more people will read the report referred to, and interest themselves in this most important matter. I have endeavored to put forward my views, as one much interested in the prosperity of Victoria as fairly as I can.

EDWARD MUSGRAVE.

A PLEA FOR THE HINDUS.

Sir,—Your editorial this morning on the Hindu invasion was most temperate in tone, and kindly in sentiment and expression. Its object, as I took it, was to show that the immigrants are not suited to British Columbia nor British Columbia to them, for various climatic, physical and other reasons, and that cheap labor is really not cheap labor. I understand these immigrants are Sikhs, and emphatically not Hindus, between which peoples there is a very clearly marked distinction. The Sikhs are amongst the hardiest races of Northern India; industrious, intelligent, docile and law-abiding; they are not a tropical race—and may I point out that acclimatization is to a great extent a question of underwear. We do not object to Southern Italians as immigrants. The question of "caste," which you refer to in your story of the cleaning of the cup, and in the fact that immigrants of different castes will not work side by side, may be disposed of, I believe, by the well-known fact that caste exists only so long as the person remains on native soil; and that a high caste Brahman, once he sets foot on a vessel taking him away from the classic soil, becomes no better, in point of caste, than the water carrier or the Pariah. I have seen our Indian fellow-subjects of widely different castes, working side by side in the cane fields of the West Indies.

It is principally a question of "labor market." Our immigration policy is to attract that class of white man who can be a producer. Otherwise to attract that white man who has a certain, if small, amount of money. That man wishes not to be a laborer, but an employer of labor. So where is the real labor to come from? Do we want to attract the same class of person who is now becoming a problem in the United States? Hungarians, Lithunians and other of the semi-civilized, unruly races of Europe. Or shall be do what we can to assimilate a law-abiding, intelligent people, who can be acclimatized, and who, given a chance, will bring in their wives and families, and become permanent residents? The experience, Mr. Editor, of the immigration bureaus in the West Indian Islands is that a very appreciable percentage of the Indian indentured coolies remain permanently, after their indentures terminate. Why not acclimatize the Sikhs, as well as many products of the soil not indigenous in British Columbia? W. F.

A PLEA FOR TOLERATION.

Sir,—For shame, countrymen, have you forgotten Chitral, Afghanistan, and the hundred and one battlefields on which the fathers and brothers of these Sikhs shed their blood like water in defence not only of the British Empire, but of the women and children of the English race, that you should trump up ignorant pettifogging excuses for not giving them a legitimate chance to earn an honest living, when in your inmost hearts you know it is a mere selfish desire to keep all for yourselves. Tonight to add to the silly tales, there comes from Vancouver a report of sandbagging and violence, which is put down to Hindus; the tale is so thin that nobody but a born fool could believe it.

In a few short years you will be appealing to Indian and the Orient for trade. Is not the recent lesson of China and the United States and the more recent lesson of Japan and the United States written plainly before your eyes? Do you not know that it can only be a few more years until you will be forced to treat them as equals. As a mere matter of business policy, I tell you the present silly chatter and treatment of our Hindu visitors is mad folly for which some day we shall pay the penalty.

We have in our midst a number of clergymen and missionaries and ladies who spend a great deal of time and some amount of money in ministering to societies for missionary work in India and the Orient. To such I would say these men are now in your midst; are you going to stand silently by or are you going to show them that Christianity is something more than mere talk. With a thorough knowledge of their capabilities I tell you again you are making a great blunder.

ARTHUR DAVIES.

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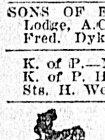

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Naval Architect. Plans, specifications, special designs. Reports, surveys, and supervision. Rooms 32-33 Board of Trade building. Victoria, B. C.

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PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

STRAND HOTEL — Centrally located. Housekeeping rooms, single and en suite. All modern conveniences; gas ranges, baths, etc., Wright & Falconer, proprietors. ap26

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day William Jensen, proprietor.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First-class in every respect. Fifty spacious homelike rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping for $1

KEREMEOS

ALKEZAR HOTEL—One block from V. V. & E. Ry. Station. Reasonable rates and good accommodation. Percy Mark, proprietor.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL — Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, Manager

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite Station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences; electric light, telephone, baths, etc., sample rooms. Rates $2.50 per day. A. McDermott, proprietor jy30

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centraly located hotel in Midway. Rates $1.00 to $2.00. Sample rooms, free 'bus. au20

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite court house Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates per day: American plan. $1.25 to $1.75; European plan. rooms only, 50c, 75c, $1.00. Westminster and city trams pass the door; electric light throughout. Free 'bus to and from hotel. Telephone 897., 818 Westminster avenue. Vancouver B. C.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrol Street. P. Larsen proprietor. my12

MELBOURNE HOTEL — John Gaugler, proprietor. Rates $1.00 per day and up. Special rates for steady boarders. New and up-to-date steam heated and electric light; excellent table. Guests receive every attention. Cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Telephone 1808, Corner Westminster avenue and Powell streets. Vancouver, B. C. o10

BADMINTON HOTEL — American plan, $2.00 upwards. Free 'bus meets all trains and boats. No charge for baths. 'Phone in each room. Barber shop, etc. W. Walls proprietor. o12

ALHAMBRA HOTEL — Mrs. S. Thompson & Sons, proprietors. R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carrol and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C., Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey. o15

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets: one block from depot and steamship wharves: $2.00 per day.

THE HOTEL DOMINION is located near the business centre and operates a larg free 'bus to and from the hotel. The rooms are all light and heated with steam. Rates, American plan $1.25 to $1.75; European plan, 75c. to $1.00 per day. F. BAYNES, proprietor, Vancouver, B. C.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen the leading house at Rossland.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best Commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Home for all people travelling to and from Poplar. McLaughlan Bros., proprietors.

REVELTOKE

UNION HOTEL—First-class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars J. Laughton, proprietor.

BANFF, ALBERTA

THE SANITARIUM HOTEL — Recently enlarged and refurnished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. Open all the year. R. G. Brett, M. D., medical director. W. A. Macfarlane, manager.

LOST

LOST—Pair of rimless eyeglasses, between Mrs. Coles, Craigflower road, and Mrs. Matson, Esquimalt road. Please return to this office. n15

LOST—Between Victoria West P. O. and Mrs. Matson's, Esquimalt road, an eight-tailed brown fur. Please return to this office. n15

LOST—A rubber tobacco pouch containing $85, $35 in gold, balance in paper. Finder please leave at Colonist office and receive reward. A hard-working, poor man is the loser. n15

LOST—Boots in parcel on Johnson street. Please return to Jackson, Fort St. n15

LOST—Gold stick pin, set with diamond and pearls, one pearl missing; lost on either Fort or Government streets Saturday night last. Return to No. 8 Blanchard street. Reward. n15

LOST—On Government street, a grey hand satchel, containing purse and some small articles. Finder please return to this office. Reward. s26

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms at Elsemere House, 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra. Phone B920. n10

TO LET—Furnished room with or without board. 10 Bay street. n13

TO RENT—Three furnished housekeeping rooms. 120 Vancouver St. n11

TO LET—Board, room; piano, telephone. "Bellevieu," Quebec street, third house from parliament buildings. o30

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing, corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville street. Mrs. Woodhill (formerly Revere House.)

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—Sewing Machine in first class condition, cheap. Apply Royal Cafe, Fort street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To purchase new or second-hand steam engine between 2 and 10 h. p. Address Broder Bros., Sidney.

WANTED—Anywhere from 20 to 100 acres of good land within easy reach of Victori. State lowest price and terms. Box 586 Colonist office. n8

WANTED—To purcnase, office safe. Box 510 Colonist. o4

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS WANTED—For the purchase and removal of two-story house, in good condition, on North Chatham street, next to J. G. Brown's. Apply for further information to J. Haggerty & Co., 49 Discovery street. n3

TO LET—RESIDENCES

TO LET—7 room house; modern improvements; rent $17.00, water included. Apply 201 Johnson street. n2

FOR RENT—Two furnished cottages on Dallas road, one 6 rooms, one 7 rooms; hot and cold water, electric light and bath, and all modern improvements. Apply Pemberton & Son, Fort street. o24

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM

ROOM AND BREAKFAST—Bright, comfortable rooms in a modern house; electric light, telephone, etc., etc. Can be offered to gentlemen in a most central locality on moderate terms. Five minutes from Club, Post Office and car (Fort.) Apply 60 Rae street. n3

AMERICAN LADY wants board and room in privatee family, near beach. Address 452 Colonist. s11

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE CHEAP—200 egg incubator and three brooders, Australian saddle, London made; 38.55 rifle, Harrison oil stove, all nearly new. Box 264 Victoria. n16

WANTED—Party to adopt 5 months old baby girl. Apply Box 593 Colonist. n11

CANDY STAND in Empress Theatre to rent. Apply box office.

WANTED—Newly married couple desire to rent or lease bungalow or cottage, about December 1 or January 1. Apply Box 535 this office. o13

WANTED—Real Estate. If you want to sell (no matter where located) send full description and price, principals only. A. Holmes, General Delivery, Seattle. n16

WANTED—To purchase diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, china, A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

WANTED—To purchase, all kinds of surveyor's instruments, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street. jy31

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months trial.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FOR SALE (or exchange for fruit ranch, Victoria)—30 acres good land; 7 roomed house, stable and cottage, adjoining city limits, and facing main street, Moose Jaw, Sask. For particulars apply J. Slater, South Hill, Moose Jaw. o21

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—To close an estate, we offer for sale two cottages, one hundred feet frontage, on First street; sewered and in very fair condition. Particulars on application. Heisterman & Co. s21

HELP WANTED-MALE OR FEMALE

WANTED—Men and women to learn barber trade. Wages while learning. Eight weeks required. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Carrall street, Vancouver. n18

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a well established manufacturing business, $16,000 required, will pay handsomely, and give employment to purchaser as well, particulars on application to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government St. n7

FOR SALE—The London Bar and Hotel, as a going concern. Apply at Hotel, cor. Broad and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. n14

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—General help in clergyman's family. Small, new house. Three persons; $22. Rev. Mildmay, Vicarage, Penticton, Okanagan Lake. n4

WANTED—Lady bath attendant with experience and reference, for out-of-town winter resort. Box 494 Colonist. s25

WANTED—A girl to come daily to do light housework. Apply Mrs. Howell, Elford Street. n1

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework. Address Mrs. Alfred Daniels, Colquitz, B. C. s15

WANTED—Skirt and waist hands, and improvers; also apprentices. Henry Young & Co., Dressmaking Department.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

60 Rae Street

ENGLISH LADY desires position as governess. English subjects with French and music (vocal and instrumental.) A good needle woman most willing and obliging. Apply 60 Rae street. n8

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced nursemaid for infant ten months (Esquimalt.) Apply 60 Rae street. n3

WANTED — A middle-aged housekeeper seeks position in gentlemen's household or elderly couple (no children.) Thoroughly domesticated. Excellent references. Apply 60 Rae St. n8

WANTED—Mother's help or (general assistant) Oak Bay. Kind, easy position (one child two years old); good wages. Apply 60 Rae street. n8

171 Pandora Street
Hours 9:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

WORK WANTED—By a reliable teamster; good references. 171 Pandora St. n16

WANTED—Position as salesman in dry goods store, or in wholesale house; best references. 171 Pandora St. n16

WANTED—Nursemaids and cooks. 171 Pandora street. n16

54 Fort Street

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—54 Fort St. Good places; good wages to competent servants. o21

TO LET—LODGE ROOM

TO LET—Small lodge room over W. C. T. U. Could be let some evenings each week. Apply above. jy20

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A representative wanted in every town in Canada to sell made-to-order clothing. No experience necessary. Canada Tailoring Co., Toronto. n4

WANTED—Strong youth required. Must be well educated and write a good hand. Box 601, Colonist office. n14

PROFITABLE POSITION — Wanted, a young man of endurance, reliability and action. College man preferred. Address 603, Colonist. n15

WANTED—A young man to work in grocery store, one with some experience preferred. Apply Box 587, Colonist. n8

MEN WANTED.—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges and all conspicuous places, also distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont.

WANTED—A capable life insurance agent for an old established company for Victoria and Island. Liberal terms. Address, stating experience, etc., P. O. Box No. 468, Victoria. n6

WANTED—Driver for dairy cart. Apply 78 Rock Bay avenue. o26

WANTED—Boys at B. C. Soap Works. o23

WANTED—Boy. Apply Challoner & Mitchell's. o4

WANTED—Boys. C. P. R. Telegraph. s2

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—By a young man, employment on a farm. Experienced. Address Box 600, Colonist office. n14

FOR SALE—BOATS

FOR SALE—Small launch in running order; $175. 50 Dallas road. n11

FOR SALE—Naptha launch Blanche, of the following dimensions: Length, 25 feet; beam, 6 feet 3 inches; depth, 2 feet 6 inches; in first class condition. For particulars apply to E. B. Marvin & Co., 74 Wharf street. je3

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey bull calf. Apply Quick Bros., Royal Oak. n3

FOR SALE—A few horses suitable for express and farm work; wagons and good second hand buggies and harness. The Victoria Transfer Co. n6

FOR SALE—Team of work horses, 1 carriage horse, and light rig; also 1 mower and hay rake. Apply 94 Yates St. n16

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and wagons; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply I. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. o11

SHROPSHIRE RAMS—A limited number of good range rams on hand, also some well grown ram lambs. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan. o18

FOR SALE—First class heifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milker, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. Beesemyer, Fraser Street (take Esquimalt car.) s18

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please communicate. Inquire box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED on all kinds of approved security; business strictly confidential. 43 Johnson. Box 525. o6

P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd.

30 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

Drop us a post card of your wants, and we will send you a list of what we are offering, either for a farm, residence, lots, or a speculation.

$2200.00 will purchase a modern dwelling of six rooms on Harrison street; lot 55x135 feet. East terms may be arranged. (1126.)

$4000.00 will purchase a pretty cottage of 7 rooms on Yates street with all modern conveniences. Lot with 90 feet on Yates street by 120 feet deep. (1121.)

$3200.00 will purchase a new modern 7 roomed cottage close to the city and school, with large lot. (1111.)

$2900 will purchase a new cottage in James Bay, near Beacon Hill containing 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining room, pantry, bath, kitchen, basement, and all modern conveniences. Lot 50x130 feet with alley in rear. (1093.)

$6300.00 will purchase a new modern residence in the best residential section of the city. Price and terms on application. 1057.)

$5000.00 will purchase one of the prettiest little cottages in the city, cheap and central, containing 7 rooms and all modern conveniences.

$3500.00 will purchase 5 acres in Gordon Head district all under cultivation, fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, new cottage of 7 rooms, barn, wood-shed and other outbuildings. (3172.)

$400.00 will purchase 45 acres on Koksilah River, near Shawnigan Lake. This is a snap. (2833.)

$4000.00 will purchase a new modern bungalow on the Gorge car line, and one acre all under cultivation. Fruit, flowers and shrubs. (894.)

$1600.00 will purchase 2 acres within a block of the Gorge tram line, all cleared and under cultivation, barns and stone foundation for house, water laid on premises. (J.)

$2100.00 will purchase a waterfront lot in James Bay (2135.)

$950.00 will purchase a lot on Elford St. Cement sidewalk on both sides of the street. Sewer and space left for boulevarding. Size 50x110 feet. (2415.)

$700.00 will purchase a lot on South Turner streets, James Bay. (2056.)

$1600.00 will purchase a lot 120 feet on Cook street by 60 feet on View street. Let us show you how to improve this to produce a good income. (2056.)

$250.00 each will buy 17 lots in James Bay district and close to Dallas Road. (C.)

$6300.00 will purchase 50 acres in South Saanich, 11 miles from the city and close to railway, 35 acres under cultivation, 15 acres partly, 6 roomed dwelling in good repair. May be purchased as a going concern. (206P.)

$3000.00 will purchase 100 acres in South Saanich. Have a look at this. (297.)

$3000.00 will purchase 2 lots and cottage on the sea front, and close to tram line. (107C.)

$2500.00 will purchase 11 acres and new bungalow 6 miles from the city, near railway and lake. Cheap. (325W.)

$2000.00 will purchase 8 lots in Oak Bay district, this is a bargain and worth looking into. (2417)

$1000.00 will purchase one acre on the Gorge car line. (2093)

$3650.00 will purchase 2½ acres all cleared, fenced and under cultivation. On the Esquimalt Road and car line. (2072)

$350.00 will purchase a lot on Camosan street in Oak Bay district, easy terms. (2217)

Money to Loan.
Fire Insurance Written.
Estates Managed.
Valuations Made.
Stores and Dwellings for Sale and to Let.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

75 Government St.

VICTORIA ARM—100 feet water frontage about two acres in area, very choice, on car line, $3,200.

$300 PER ACRE—Close to town, ideal site for home, good fruit land, eleven acres in all.

$600 PER ACRE—commanding a fine view of the city and straits, splendid garden soil.

ROYAL OAKS—Four acres for $600. A snap.

$1,450—Buys 5½ acres Lake Hill Estate, all clear and ready for cultivation.

$6,500—Buys fine modern residence with Tennis Lawn, Garden, etc., every modern convenience including hot water heating.

$6,700—Will buy a beautiful new Bungalow, fine location, everything modern, no better buy in the city today.

BUILDING LOTS—From $100 upward.

25 ACRES immediately adjoining city limits, all choice land, with main highway running through it, splendid for subdivision. Price $500 per acre, one-third cash, balance 6 per cent.

FOR SALE—65 acres, mostly cleared and under cultivation, having sea frontage. Price and particulars on application.

FOR SALE—165 acres, being one of the finest farms in South Saanich, with sea frontage. Price and particulars on application.

FOR SALE—Five acres near Victoria, over 300 fruit trees, majority bearing.

MONEY TO LOAN.

If you have a house to sell or rent, The Colonist will do it for you.

THE

Dominion Real Estate Exchange

22 Trounce Ave. Telephone 266.

A SNAP.

Block of 60 x 120 lots, comprising 8 of the finest residential sites in Victoria; $250 per lot. Terms.

THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
22 Trounce Ave. Telephone 266.

MATSON & COLES

23 and 25 BROAD STREET.
Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

FOR SALE—Bungalow near Gorge, modern conveniences, nice garden, $4000.

FOR SALE—Craigflower Road, nice bungalow and one acre of ground. $4200.

VICTORIA WEST—10 roomed house, $3,000.

FOR SALE—2 acres of beautiful land with large water frontage. $4000.

FOR SALE—2 acres on water, good building site. $1500.

FOR SALE—Some good investments in city property.

FOR SALE—A cattle ranch capable of carrying 2500 head of cattle. $40,000.

FOR SALE—An island, with beautiful dwellings. For further particulars enquire at office.

12½ ACRES on Mill Stream at $125 per acre.

4 ACRES, Oak Bay, $1,600 per acre.

15 ACRES Cadboro Bay, mostly cleared, nice 7-roomed house, barn and other improvements, $10,000.

17½ ACRES close to Union Bay, cultivated $3,000.

10 ACRES, Mt. Tolmie Estate, $1,800.

21½ ACRES, cultivated, good 6-roomed barn and general out-buildings, a beautiful place, $315 per acre.

3½ ACRES, James Bay, subdivided into lots, a splendid investment, $6,500.

66 FEET water frontage on James Bay, $4,000.

2 LOTS on Head Street, facing water $700.

2 LOTS on Douglas Street near Fountain, $700 each.

J. MUSGRAVE

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
17 Trounce Avenue.

FOR SALE—Within easy reach of town, a farm of 27 acres, all cleared, very suitable for fruit. Well built bungalow, good barn, stables, etc. Would make ideal fruit farm.

FOR SALE—Near Mr. R. M. Palmer's well known fruit farm. Property of 11 acres, 8 cultivated, tile drained, etc., 400 fruit trees, half acre strawberries, new 7 roomed house, city water laid on.

FOR SALE—Saw mill, capacity 15,000 ft., large water frontage, a good investment at present prices of lumber.

GRANT & CONYERS

No. 2 View Street, Opposite the Main Entrance to the Driard Hotel.

THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE of good fruit garden, with good five roomed cottage—Only $2,500.

TWENTY-SEVEN ACRES ON SEA FRONT—With six roomed house, boathouse, etc.;

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN ACRES—With half a mile of fine water frontage; nearly all good land; fine cottage, barns, etc. This is destined to be VALUABLE PROPERTY. Don't miss looking into it.

TWO-THIRDS OF AN ACRE of beautiful garden, only a few minutes from post office, close to park and sea, in James Bay. Call for particulars.

WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE—Centrally located—A SNAP FOR $1,600.

TWO ACRES OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES—With good cottage and barn, situate on one of the best streets. We are offering this at A BARGAIN.

CHARMING COTTAGE HOME—Six rooms; centrally located; good view of sea and mountains; new and every modern convenience. Given away for $2,750.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED modern residences in the city; magnificent view, exceptional locality; nearly new, all modern conveniences. If you want a fine home at a price that is really an inducement, call and get particulars of this.

CALL AND GET A LIST OF OUR SUBURBAN ACREAGE AND MODERN HOMES—IT WILL PAY YOU.

BEAUMONT BOGGS

'Phone 30. 42 Fort St.

SAANICH WATER FRONT—45 acres fine land close to railway station; dwelling, barn, outhouses, orchard, nice stream of water; part cultivated and pasture; 2 horses, 2 cows, young stock, separator, implements and poultry. Quick sale. Price $3,000.

COWICHAN STATION—60 acres on Koksilah river, 20 acres in grass, 3 acres cleared as site for house. Price $2,600.

TO LET—House, barn and orchard; No. 17 Spring road. Rent $12.

FARMS—"Home List" contains over 50 farms on Vancouver Island, and is sent free on application.

TO LET—House, Beacon street, near Park—$18.

ESQUIMALT—Suitable for subdivision, 250 acres on water. Price, $40 per acre.

GORDON HEAD—Fruit land, cultivated and tile drained, 5 miles from post office. A large tract just surveyed into small holdings. A plan can be seen at my office.

NEW BUNGALOW with 4 acres choice land. Convenient new barn; dwelling modern in every way: City water laid on. Price very moderate.

DWELLING on Oak Bay avenue; 6 rooms, nice garden and shrubbery. Price $2,500. Immediate possession. Easy terms.

SAANICHTON—28 acres good land near station; cottage, barns, poultry houses, etc. Large orchard, 6 cows and other stock, to be sold as a going concern.

HANDY TELEPHONE CALLS

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners, 131 Johnson Street....1165

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN, LTD., 30 Broad Street, for a dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished 1076

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail on the premises known as the Occidental Hotel, to George Land.
Dated this 11th day of October, 1906.
ELIZABETH GOGO.

Colonist Want Ads. bring results.

F. J. O'Reilly C. T. Cross.

CROSS & CO.

REAL ESTATE, MINES,
Bank of Montreal Building, Victoria, B. C.
MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

FOR SALE.

76 ACRES, Shawnigan district. $10 per acre.

50 ACRES, Shawnigan district, 10 acres cultivated, 50 acres fenced, with five-room house, barn, etc.; $25 per acre.

100 ACRES—Near Mount Newton, 20 acres bottom land, $11.00 per acre.

LOTS—With houses, Pandora and Yates streets.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE PROPERTY—This charming residential property is only 10 minutes' walk from post office. We will divide to suit purchasers. Call and see us.

OAK BAY AVE.—10 roomed dwelling (modern); large lot; house could not be built for the price today. Only $3350.

VICTORIA WEST—2 lots on waterfront; 5 roomed house, modern; stable and chicken houses, fruit trees, etc.—$2,300.

MODERN BUNGALOW—2 minutes from car line; 1½ acres of ground. This is one of the best residence buys in the city.

NINE ROOM HOUSE—Modern; ½ acre ground; Terrace avenue. One of the finest views in city, overlooking Rockland avenue, with good view of sea and islands. Cheap for quick sale.

OAK BAY—Fine acre lots for sale.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS—Close in, at assessed value.

WE HAVE some good buys in mining property that will repay examination.

A SMALL BLOCK of acreage in Oak Bay municipality, to north of city; fruit trees.

WANTED.

ACRE PROPERTY—We have daily inquiries for this class of property, bring in particulars.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY for Sale with us.

NOTE ADDRESS—Bank of Montreal Building.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO.

Limited.
36 Broad Street.

FOR SALE—2 city lots and small house, Hillside avenue; a bargain at $1,000.

FOR SALE—60 acre farm fronting on Cordova Bay. Good house and buildings; orchard.

FOR SALE—8 roomed house on Sylvia street, off Dallas road. Price, $2,750.

FARM FOR SALE—85 acres in South Saanich; fine house, good water.

E. WHITE, 100 Government St.

6 ROOM COTTAGE and furniture, 2 lots, orchard. A snap. $2200.

10 ACRES near Elk Lake, easily cleared. $1000.

NICE LOT, Douglas street near Garbally road, $375. Corner adjoining, $400.

80 ACRES, Alberni, close to stage line. $600.

MILK BUSINESS, 9 cows horse and wagon; all necessaries for lucrative trade; 5¾ acres close in town. $7800 Terms.

12 ROOMED HOUSE close in, $2500.

8 ROOMED HOUSE, near Fountain, Douglas street, $1700; $825 can remain at 6 per cent.

LARGE COTTAGE, 2 lots near in, $2600.

FAMILY HOUSE—Best part James Bay, with 2 1-2 lot orchard; must be sold, party leaving city. $3800.00.

2 BUILDING LOTS—Davie Street, Oak Bay Avenue. $500.00.

1 ACRE—Just off Gorge Road; beautiful mountain view, high and dry. $1100.00.

FARMS, ACREAGE, MONEY TO LOAN.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

24 Acres cultivated; 6 room cottage, water front. $6,000.

11 Acres cultivated, 4 room cottage, stable, orchard, good water, stock; $4,000.

226 Acres, 100 cultivated, 12 room house, stock, barns, implements. Price on application.

124 Acres, 35 cultivated, 7 room house, barns, stock, implements. Price on application.

26 Acres, 18 cultivated, stock buildings, etc; $6,000.

100 Acres, 30 cultivated; $4,000.

42 Acres, water front; $3,000.

200 Acres, 160 cultivated, 6 room house, excellent outbuildings, stock. Price on application.

35 Acres, 20 cultivated, 5 room cottage, water front; $8,000.

SWINERTON & ODDY

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.

102 Government Street.

A GOOD BUY

5-17 Acres good land, close to town. Price $1550. Easy terms.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

Victoria District— 4 6-10 acres, 6 minutes from the tram line, all fenced, drained, city water. Good terms. $650 per acre.

Lake District—13 acres close to Elk Lake, suitable for fruit. $1100.

Lampson St.—2 acres cleared and fenced. $2500.

For Rent—Nicely furnished house for 3 months from 10th December. $60 per month.

Shoal Bay—3.36 acres well fenced; 5800 strawberry plants, 1200 raspberry, sundry bush fruits, and well fenced. $3000.

Shoal Bay—4 acres of good land, mostly in garden. $600 per acre.

Pandora Ave. and Grant St.—City lots, $275 to $350. Easy terms.

Oscar St.—7 roomed house with good grounds. House in good condition, $1500. Also for rent, $10 per month.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next regular sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for a transfer of the license now held by me for the sale of wines, spirits and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the Hotel Victoria, situate on Government Street, in the City of Victoria, B. C., to James Gibson Frank.
Dated this 10th day of October, 1906.
o18 W. A. MILLINGTON.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE

Phone 918.

33 Fort Street, opposite Tourist Roms.

ACREAGE—In and around the city from $200 per acre.

Some Fine Residences with beautiful grounds, also choice building sites.

Beautiful Water Front on the Gorge in garden and orchard. Ideal spot for home. Cheap.

FRUIT FARMS—Several of the best bargains near the city.

WATERFRONT ACREAGE—Oak Bay; $1,000 per acre.

B. C. LAND and INVESTMENT AGENCY, Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE—We are now offering acreage at reasonable prices in 1 1-5 acre blocks. Call before the prices go up.

327 acres, ½ mile waterfrontage only $10 per acre.

$1,000—Small house and 2 large lots on Hillside avenue, close to car line.

5 ACRES — Inside city limits, all good lands, under cultivation, double frontage. Cheap.

CALEDONIA PARK—Lots, $500 upwards, on the instalment plan. Maps and particulars at office.

160 acres Highland district, house and outbuildings, about five acres cleared, 50 fruit trees, $800.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Handsome residence and two acres of land, cheap to immediate purchaser, possession at once.

SIX LOTS facing Beacon Hill Park, all under cultivation; splendid building site; $3500.

$800—6 roomed house on car line, James Bay; modern in every respect.

CHEAP BUILDING LOTS—60x240 each, in good neighborhood, will be sold at sacrifice prices to close an estate.

TO LET—Nice clean rooms, $5 per month upwards, including heat. B. C. Land and Investment Agency.

$850—Victoria West; cottage in good order, sewer and electric light; handy to car.

FOR SALE—Business lot, corner, 60x120; very central; only $7,500.

FARM—27 acres nearly all cultivated, only 6 miles from Victoria and close to railway station, well fenced and drained, good 7 roomed modern bungalow, barns, sheds, cowhouses and stables, etc.; also 4 roomed cottage. Terms.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer.

DOUGLAS GARDENS—We are offering a few of the best lots in this sub-division; call before the price goes up.

SIXTH STREET—2 lots, corner, $200 each.

150 Acres on Sidney Railway only 8 miles from Victoria, nearly all rich bottom land, small portion cleared, only $30 per acre—a bargain.

$100 CASH and $15 per month, will buy a good cottage on corner lot, James Bay; sewer connection, etc.

VICTORIA ARM—7 roomed cottage, acre of ground, good bearing orchard, large water frontage. Cheap to immediate purchaser.

$250—Lot on Third street, 50x133; two entrances.

$1850—2 storey dwelling on car line, James Bay; lot 53x156; sewered, etc. (A Bargain.)

$2,000—Acre of ground; good 5 roomed cottage; fruit trees, etc., on car line.

$2,100—6 room cottage and ¾ acre, on car line—a bargain.

RESIDENCES—A large list of handsome residences with grounds. Call for particulars.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS on Salt Spring Island for sale. Call for particulars.

12 ACRES—In South Saanich, with small house; portion of land cleared and laid out in fruit; A1 fruit land. Price $1,200.

CORNER LOT and 2 houses in James Bay District, cheap in order to close an estate. n7

FREE—THE INVESTMENT HERALD

Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 61 and 62 Confederation Life Building. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer from me to William S. D. Smith of the restaurant liquor license for the Poodle Dog Restaurant, situate at No. 49 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated 12th October, 1906.

o16 EMMA E. DAVIES.

MUNICIPALITY of OAK BAY

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in order to qualify as voters at the fortheoming Municipal Elections as householders, such persons are required, during the month of November, to make and subscribe before a Supreme or County Court Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Notary Public, or Clerk of the Municipality, the statutory declaration provided by the Municipal Elections Act.

Note.—Assesssed Real Estate owners and those who have bought real estate in the Municipality during 1906, are requested to call at the Municipal Office, 21 Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, and, although not required to make this declaration, see that their names are duly entered.

J. S. FLOYD,
Clerk.

Victoria, B. C., 1st November, 1906.

B.C. Coast Service—S.S. "Camosun"

Sails Monday, November 19th, at 6 p. m.

FOR

ALERT BAY, NAMU, BELLA COOLA, BELLA BELLA, PT. ESSINGTON, PRINCE RUPERT, PT. SIMPSON, PORTLAND CANAL, AND CANNERY PORTS.

Freight must be delivered before 6 p. m. on MONDAY, at Outer Wharf.

For rates, freight and further particulars, apply at office on Wharf.

'Phone 1164.

AH WING

160 GOVERNMENT STREET

New Fall Goods Just Arrived. Ladies' and Gents' Suits to Order. Fit Guaranteed.

Hang Wo Lung Kee

Importers and Dealers in

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

ALL-SILK WEAR

In Many New Ideas.

31 CORMORANT STREET.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLONIST.

FOR SALE

TWO LOTS fronting Victoria Harbor, each 90 feet on Wharf street by 117 feet deep, with two large warehouses; also wharf in front of both.

LOTS 108 and 109, Victoria City, situate at corner of Yates and Wharf streets—a snap!

FRUIT LAND in quantities to suit purchaser, close to town.

CRAGIE LEE FARM property, having been subdivided into lots, affords excellent sites for suburban residences. The Gorge car line within a few minutes' walk of most of the property, renders this specially desirable property.

SEVENTY-NINE ACRES with frontage on Sooke Harbor.

THREE ACRES LAND in Esquimalt town, at car terminus.

J. STUART YATES,
22 Bastion Street, Victoria.

British Columbia Pottery Co., Ltd

VICTORIA, B. C.

Manufacturers of

Vitrified Salt-Glazed Sewer Pipes

All kinds of Agricultural Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Chimney Pipe, Fire Brick and Fire Clay.

Our Flower Pots are for sale by all Florists and Grocers in Victoria.

WORKS—CONSTANCE COVE ROAD.
OFFICE—22½ PANDORA STREET.

Re Austin Guy Wrigley

Deceased

Notice to Creditors

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Austin Guy Wrigley formerly of South Saanich, B. C., who died on the 28th day of November, 1905, and probate of whose Will was granted to Oswald Ormond Wrigley the younger and William Canning the Executors therein named out of the Principal Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Probate in England on the 31st day of March, 1905, and which probate was by order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia dated the 13th day of June, 1906, sealed with the seal of that Court, are required to send to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the executors on or before the 12th day of December, 1906, full particulars of their claims duly verified and the nature of the securities, if any held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after the said 12th day of December, 1906, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

All parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the said executors forthwith.

Dated November 9th, 1906.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver Registry, on the 26th day of October, 1906, between A. G. Rebagliatti vs. Trustees Dredging Company, and to me directed in the above named suit for the sum of $538.82 and costs of execution, besides Sheriff's fees, poundage, and all other legal incidental expenses, I have seized and will offer for sale by public auction, at the office of the above company at Lillooet, B. C., at the hour of eleven a. m. on Tuesday the 4th day of December, 1906, all right and title to the following goods and chattels belonging to the above named company to satisfy the judgment, debts, taxes and expenses: One Dredge, said to be the latest type of modern Gold Dredge, New Zealand pattern, capable of treating 4,000 cubic yards per day of 24 hours; one Vertical Compound Engine, 75 H. P.; one Boiler 100 H. P.; one Dynamo and Engine; one 75-Foot Bucket Ladder with 37 Buckets; Feed Pump; Pump Engine; Winches; Chains; Wire Cables; 12 Gold Tables; Gold Screen; Blacksmith and Carpenter Tools; Nails; Oils; Assorted Bar Iron; Small Tools, etc., together with Office Furniture, consisting of Stove, 2 Office Tables, 2 Office Desks, Typewriter; Desk with Remington Typewriter; 2 Letter Cabinets; Letter Press; Chairs; Gold Scales; 2 Iron Bedsteads with Springs and Mattresses; 2 Lamps; 7 Lanterns, etc. Also those certain Dredging Leases, two in number, on the Fraser River, Lillooet District.

D. W. ROWLANDS,
Deputy Sheriff of Cariboo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Re Charles Albert Vernon, Deceased.

Take notice that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors' Act," all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Charles Albert Vernon, late of Humboldt street, Victoria, who died on the 4th October, 1906, and probate of whose will was granted to Arthur Williams Jones and Arthur Philip Luxton, the Executors therein named on the 19th of October, 1906, are requested to send to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the Executors, on or before the 8th day of December, 1906, full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice, that after the said 8th day of December, 1906, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice; and that the said executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons or whose claims they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

All parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the said executors gorthwith.

Dated November 6th, 1906.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

For Sale

APPLE BOXES now in stock

Nanaimo Lumber Co. Ltd.,

Nanaimo, B. C.

Wilson Bar

Change of Management

Good Liquors, Good Cigars and Civility

92 Yates Street, Victoria

It pays to advertise in The Colonist.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant. 34

FOR SALE CHEAP

PICTURESQUE COTTAGE—Fronting on Beacon Hill Park, 7 Rooms, large corner lot. House cost $2800.00. Lot Assessed at $1000.00 Price, $3,150.00. Terms.

A. W. BRIDGMAN

41 Government Street.

HORSEFLY HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the powers contained in a Mortgage Deed to secure debentures dated the Fifteen Day of November, 1896, and made between the Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited Liability, of the one part, and the Trustees therein named of the other part, the Trustees (default having been made in payment of the principal and interest on the debentures secured by said Mortgage) will, on the Third Day of December, A. D. 1906, at the auction room of Thomas Shirley, 606 Hastings street, in the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, sell by public auction the whole of the property of the Company in one lot. The property consists of fourteen (14) hydraulic mining leases aggregating in area about one thousand six hundred and forty (1640) acres, more or less, with water privileges appurtenant of about two thousand (2,000) miner's inches, about twelve (12) miles of canals and ditches, a portable hydraulic plant consisting of two (2) lines of twenty-two (22) inch pipe, and two (2) number 8 hydraulic giants with deflecting nozzles from six (6) to ten (10) inches in diameter, with all the usual gold saving appliances.

The upset price will be declared at the time of sale. Terms and conditions of sale and any further information desired can be had upon application to

WILSON, SENKLER & BLOOMFIELD,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

Dated this 31st day of October, A. D. 1906.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize the Purchase of Lands for Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Purposes, and other Corporate Purposes and to raise the sum of $50,000 to provide the necessary purchase money and for incidental purposes and improvements at the Exhibition Buildings.

Whereas a petition under section 69 of the Municipal Clauses Act has been presented to the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, signed by the owners of more than one-tenth of the value of the real property in the City of Victoria, as shown by the last revised Assessment Roll, requesting the said Council to introduce a By-law to raise the sum of $50,000 by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation wherewith to purchase the Bowker Park Company's land, being subdivision 11 of Section 28, Victoria District, and to provide funds for improving the same and for improvements at the Agricultural Exhibition Building.

And Whereas the whole amount required to be raised annually by rate for repaying the said debt and the interest thereon and for creating an annual sinking fund for paying the said debt within fifty years, according to law is $2,327.00;

And Whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the said City of Victoria, according to the last revised Assessment Roll for the year 1906 is $14,631,490;

And Whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-6th of a mill on the dollar for paying the new debt and interest;

And Whereas this By-law may not be altered or repealed without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to purchase all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the District of Victoria and being more particularly described as follows: Bounded on the north by the Hudson Bay Company's farm; on the south by the Cadboro Bay Road; on the east by sub-division 5 (five) and on the west by sub-division 6 (six), and otherwise colored yellow on the sub-division map of Section 28 of Victoria District aforesaid, and being sub-division 11 (eleven) of Section 28, containing sixty-three acres more or less; and to pay the sum of $40,000, the purchase price, out of the proceeds of the debentures hereinafter authorized, and to expend the balance for the purpose of improving the said land and for improvements at the Agricultural Exhibition Building.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $50,000 currency or sterling money, at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore referred to.

3. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $50,000 either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of 4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling), each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000.00, or its sterling equivalent, at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

4. The said debentures shall bear date of the day after the final passing of this By-law, and shall be payable in fifty years from the said date at such place either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

5. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly at such place, either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America, as may be expressed in the debentures and coupons.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain, or the United States of America, as may be desired.

7. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to dispose of the said debentures at a rate below par and to authorize the Treasurer to pay out of the sums so raised by the sale of the said debentures all expenses connected with the preparation and lithographing of the debentures and coupons, or any discount or commission or other charges incidental to the sale of the said debentures.

8. If deemed advisable by the Mayor, there shall in the said debentures be reserved to the Corporation the right upon any future consolidation of the debenture indebtedness of the city to substitute debentures of such consolidation secured upon the credit of the city generally. Such consolidated debentures shall contain the like covenants, conditions and restrictions as are contained in the debentures issued in pursuance of this By-law, and in each debenture issued hereunder, a clause conditioned for such substitution may be inserted.

9. For the purpose of raising annually the sum required for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency, there shall be raised annually the sum of $2,000 and for the purpose of creating the sinking fund aforesaid for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $327.00.

10. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-6th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land and improvements in the City of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

11. This By-law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Clauses Act, and shall take effect on the day after the final passing thereof.

12. This By-law may be cited as the "Land Purchase and Loan By-law, 1906."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 1st day of November, 1906.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at Room 9, in the Public Market Building, Cormorant Street, on Thursday the 15th day of November, 1906, that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 7 p. m., and that W. W. Northcott has been appointed Returning Officer to take the said vote.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., November 2nd, 1906.

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY INCORPORATED A.D. 1906

MUNICIPALITY OF SAANICH.

Municipal Elections, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in order to qualify as voters in the forthcoming municipal elections as householders, such persons are required during the month of November to make and subscribe before a Supreme or County Court Judge, Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate or Notary Public, the statutary declaration provided by the Municipal Elections Act.

This declaration may be made before the Clerk of the Municipality at the municipal office on Glanford avenue.

Note.—Assessed real estate owners and those who have bought real estate in the municipality during 1906, are requested to call at the municipal office and see that their names are duly entered and declaration made before the Municipal Assessor (H. O. Case) according to statute.

The municipal office is open to the public between the hours of 9 a .m. and 5 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

HENRY O. CASE, C. M. C.

Young Men Wanted

For Firemen and Brakemen. Experience unnecessary. Over 500 positions open at the present time. High wages. Rapid promotion to Engineers and Conductors. $75 to $200 per month. Instructions by mail at your home without interruption with present occupation. We assist each student in securing a position. Don't delay. Write today for free catalogue, instructions and application blank.

NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING SCHOOL, Inc.

A 40 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U. S. A.

WRITE FOR A COPY OF

Rennie's

AUTUMN CATALOGUE

It's a money saver for every person interested in bulbs for fall sowing.

WM. RENNIE CO., LTD.,
66 Hastings St. W.,
Vancouver, B. C.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,
SCOTT & PEDEN,
Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

For November, 1906.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	4 19	6.8	8 25	5.8	13 44	8.0	21 26	2.2
2	5 15	6.9	9 01	6.3	14 02	8.1	22 03	1.9
3	6 16	7.0	9 37	6.7	14 17	8.1	22 42	1.8
4	7 51	7.2	10 17	7.1	14 30	7.9	23 23	1.9
5	.....		.....		14 38	6.8	.....	
6	0 06	1.9	.....		14 38	7.7	.....	
7	0 51	2.2	11 46	7.8	.....		.....	
8	1 37	2.4	11 36	7.8	.....		.....	
9	2 25	2.8	11 28	7.7	.....		.....	
10	3 14	3.1	11 25	7.6	.....		.....	
11	4 04	3.5	11 31	7.6	18 17	5.5	22 40	5.9
12	4 53	4.0	11 46	7.8	18 33	4.6	.....	
13	0 11	6.1	5 41	4.5	12 07	8.1	19 09	3.6
14	1 28	6.5	6 28	4.9	12 30	8.4	19 45	2.6
15	2 34	6.9	7 13	5.5	12 56	8.8	20 25	1.7
16	3 38	7.2	7 58	6.0	13 26	9.0	21 09	0.9
17	4 48	7.5	8 46	6.6	13 58	9.2	21 55	0.5
18	5 52	7.7	9 38	7.1	14 31	9.2	22 43	0.3
19	7 11	8.0	10 39	7.5	15 04	8.9	23 23	0.4
20	8 32	8.2	11 56	7.7	15 36	8.4	.....	
21	0 26	0.8	9 34	8.4	13 31	7.6	16 02	7.8
22	1 19	1.4	10 11	8.4	.....		.....	
23	2 11	2.2	10 32	8.4	.....		.....	
24	3 02	3.1	10 51	8.3	18 29	5.4	22 02	5.7
25	3 54	4.0	11 10	8.2	18 48	4.5	.....	
26	0 33	5.7	4 44	4.9	11 36	8.2	19 12	3.7
27	2 16	6.1	5 32	5.6	11 51	8.4	19 38	3.1
28	3 29	6.6	6 17	6.2	12 12	8.5	20 06	2.5
29	4 32	7.0	7.00	6.7	12 32	8.6	20 36	2.0
30	5 28	7.2	7 38	7.1	12 51	8.7	21 08	1.7

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

—o—

Rev. Father Caronesear, cure of the fashionable church of Saint Magdalen, Rome, has been missing for several days. Recently he had been seen with a beautiful young lady connected with a most distinguished family. She was madly in love with him, and the pair have now disappeared together.

The Arncliffe Puzzle

By Louis Tracy, Author of "A Mysterious Disappearance"

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

"Of course, I can do that, though I don't know that it would be any particular advantage under the circumstances. I understand he held only a life-peerage, and, in any case, I have no use for a title."

"If he can't prove it, I can, sir!" broke in old Simpson. "The gentleman standing there might be his lordship's son; only that he is taller and more strongly built, he is the himmage—"

"Oh, do be quiet!" snapped the Coroner.

Inspector Hobson handed up yet another note, and, during a brief interlude, it seemed that an exaggerated importance had been attached to the evidence of this new witness.

"You were naturally surprised, Mr. Bradshaw, at receiving no reply to your letters to Lord Arncliffe?" resumed the court.

"Not so much at the time, because I thought he might possibly be abroad, but I am much surprised now that I learn he must have received my letters. I have only recently discovered the relationship, but he wrote so affectionately up to the date of my father's death, that it seems incredible he should have utterly ignored my communications."

"That will do, for the present, Mr. Bradshaw. Call Samuel Barnes."

An asthmatic old man hobbled forward.

"You act as village postman, I believe, Barnes?"

"Yes, sir, forty years come Christmas—"

"Never mind that. Do you remember having delivered any letters at the Hall recently, letters bearing American stamps?"

"Yes, sir; there was two of 'em. One a few days ago, and one sometime back. I noticed them because we don't often have letters from Ameriky. Forty years come Christmas—"

"You can stand down, Barnes," interrupted the Coroner. "Now can any one tell me whose duty it was to receive such letters as were delivered at the Hall?"

"Mine," answered Edith at once. The shock which caused her faintness had apparently passed away, but she was pale, and her voice had lost its fire. "I went through all Lord Arncliffe's letters unless they were marked 'private,' but I am positive that I saw none from this gentleman—none, I mean, bearing an American postmark."

This closed the evidence, and the Coroner resumed his interrupted summing-up:

"It can hardly be said, gentleman, that the statement of Mr. Bradshaw throws any light on the mystery of Lord Arncliffe's death, but it is important in so far as it indicates the presence of some unknown person pursuing an underhand course. Considering all the circumstances, this new evidence points to the deliberate suppression of certain of Lord Arncliffe's letters, for, had Lord Arncliffe by any chance received them he would surely have communicated such news to his solicitors, and probably to the young lady he had chosen as heiress of his vast wealth. In conclusion, I may say that none of these facts will be lost sight of in the police investigations which must, of course, follow and, if I may indicate the lines of your verdict, I think you will best aid justice at this stage by finding that Lord Arncliffe died from the effects of arsenic, but how, or by whom administered, there is no evidence to show."

"That's all very well, Mr. Coroner," objected the foreman; "but it seems to me that if we find the person who kept back those letters we shall not be very far off the murderer."

The Coroner raised his hand in deprecation of such strong language.

"Of course," he assented, "in a case of this sort, any one shown to be guilty of such an act would naturally be regarded with suspicion. But letters pass through so many hands that it is extremely difficult to fix responsibility. For instance, Miss Holt tells us she had charge of Lord Arncliffe's correspondence. Yet it is possible that before the mail reached her it might be scrutinized by a footman or some of the maids. However, as I have told you, gentlemen, none of these matters will be neglected, nor do they really concern you, and you may retire to consider your verdict, in confidence that everything possible will be done to further the ends of justice."

Juries usually do as they are told, sooner or later. Although the obstinacy of the foreman was responsible for an unconscionable waste of time, the twelve wise-heads ultimately returned a verdict on the lines suggested by the Coroner.

Lester and the stranger from America remained to dinner, at Aingier's invitation. The lawyer was naturally anxious to look into the claims of Lord Arncliffe's self-styled nephew. He could not disguise from himself that if a suppression of letters had really taken place the young man had been hardly dealt with. Lord Arncliffe, whatever his regard for Edith, could not have failed to look upon his brother's son in the light of an heir.

Edith, too, had realized the same thing at once, and she lost no time in communicating her ideas to Aingier.

"If this gentleman is Lord Arncliffe's nephew," she said, "of course he is entitled to all the property."

"He is not entitled to sixpence," answered the solicitor, bluntly—"that is, legally speaking. At the same time, morally—and I hope I shall not be struck off the rolls for suggesting such a consideration—I think it is unquestionably your duty to make some handsome provision for the young man—always, of course, presuming that he establishes his claim."

"I shall give him everything," persisted Edith with Spartan determination, albeit a little tragically. Since inheriting forty thousand a year she had builded castles in the air. Not having the least notion what so much money meant she could have fulfilled all her delightful little schemes with a tithe of her income. At this moment the relinquishment of her innocent plans brought with it something of a wrench.

"Pooh! Nonsense, my dear! Act as generously as you like, but do not talk in that way. After all, you have plenty and to spare, even if there are other Richmonds in the field, and I should be the last to advise you otherwise. But there is no need for you to be Quixotic. The terms of the will are so emphatically favorable toward you that I am beginning to doubt whether, in any event, Lord Arncliffe would have allowed an utterly unknown nephew to affect your position."

"Is that your honest opinion, Mr. Aingier?" asked Edith, looking at him with an open-eyed candor which caused him to laugh a trifle uneasily.

"Oh, come, you must not ask a lawyer for an honest opinion. Your duty is to carry out Lord Arncliffe's wishes as you know them. For instance, how do we know that this young American would respect Lord Arncliffe's plans regarding the various researches in which he was interested? On the contrary, he might apply the entire fortune to the erection of some gigantic 'trust,' or 'corner,' and you would find yourself indirectly responsible for dear bread, or a rise in cotton, bringing loss and starvation to those very operatives whose condition Lord Arncliffe did so much to ameliorate."

"And then again," broke in a level voice, "how do we know that this young American would be such a mean skunk as to take money from an unprotected girl?"

Aingier and Edith sprang to their feet aghast. They turned to see William Lincoln Bradshaw quietly examining an old scimitar of Rajputana, exquisitely inlaid with golden line-drawings of the life of Buddha.

"I think, sir," stammered the lawyer, very red of face and striving to cover his confusion with an assumption of great indignation, "a private conversation such as this might have been respected by you. I don't know what the custom is in your country—"

"Just the same as anywhere else," said Bradshaw, in the same unemotional voice. "You left me in here ten minutes ago, and asked me to excuse you and amuse myself with some of these old curios, and I could hardly suppose you would bring the lady here for a private conversation."

Mr. Aingier almost struck his forehead in despair. In all the worry of the moment he had completely forgotten the circumstance, and now he found himself not only in the wrong, but, what was worse, looking somewhat ridiculous.

"Don't say a word," said Bradshaw, cutting short the other's rather lame apologies. "As a matter of fact, I ought to have spoken directly I understood the conversation had reference to myself. As it was, I could not resist listening to this lady's benevolent plans in my behalf, because I never had a girl take so much stock in me before. And I should like to say right here," he added, stepping forward and addressing himself to Edith, "that this gentleman has taken a very proper view of the situation. I am a business man, and, if I owned a place like this, just as likely as not I should turn it into a dime museum."

He was goodly to look at, not essentially handsome, but endowed with the steady eyes and tenderly firm mouth that women like. Edith seemed to detect a lurking humor in his concluding lamentable confession. She held out her hand with a frankly friendly smile.

"We will go into business later, Mr. Bradshaw," she said. "Meanwhile, I hope you will consider Arncliffe in every way at your disposal."

"You two are providing quite a little romance," remarked the solicitor in a diplomatic attempt to learn something of the young man's credentials. "The amazing thing is that you should not have discovered your relationship until all these years had passed."

Bradshaw was far too shrewd not to see through the ruse, but he had no object in frustrating it. "It is very simple," he said. "I was not born until several months after my father's death. Naturally, my mother turned in her trouble to her own people rather than to those of her husband. As luck would have it, I happened across some letters from Lord Arncliffe to my father—perhaps you would like to see them," he interpolated, and he handed Aingier a packet of time-yellowed papers, "and I felt I would like to know something of my father's family. As a matter of fact, Miss Holt, most everybody in the United States has had a grandfather, though I know that some people on this side will never believe it."

Aingier glanced through the letters. Then handwriting was unmistakibly that of Lord Arncliffe, though it had the steadiness of a man in full vigor. He noted that the letters were dated thirty years back, and his legal mind seized on the point at once.

"I see," he said, "that these letters were written from Manchester, long before Lorn Arncliffe was elevated to the peerage. How did you learn that he was one and the same with your uncle William Bradshaw?"

"Miss Holt, promise you will never give me away!" said the American, who lost no opportunity of directing his conversation to Edith. "You must understand that in the little town where my mother lives, people don't have much to do, and some of the ladies have lately been causing considerable jealously by discovering that their ancestors were among the teeming millions who came over in the Mayflower. Now, my mother would not have worried much about that, but somebody dug up her grandfather. I mean they found out that he was a Congressman, and people were always bringing it up against her. So, with a thing like that on her side of the family, she reckoned it would be better to look up my paternal ancestors a little, and I rather agreed with her, because I thought I was just as likely as not to be descended from some aristocratic pirate. Anyway, a man in Boston undertook to establish my relationship to anybody, from a duke downward, on certain terms, and as I could not afford to go any higher than just a plain peer, he discovered that I was Lord Arncliffe's nephew. By the way, Miss Holt, if you really want to give me anything, I would be powerfuly gratified by that battle-ax over there. I could tell the folks at home that my ancestor, Sir Galahad de Bradawl, knocked out William the Conqueror's brains with it."

Edith appreciated the kindly badinage which endeavored to cheer her under painful circumstances. Though she was none the less resolved to make restitution, she felt that her task would be fraught with many difficulties and objections. It was the fault, perhaps, of her single-hearted honesty that she did not yet realize how slanderous tongues were already branding her as a schemer who had supplanted Lord Arncliffe's rightful heir. She had, indeed, grave misgivings that her purity of motive was being impugned, but the episode of the three hundred pounds given to her by Lord Arncliffe was more nearly in her mind. Had she only taken the experienced and trustworthy lawyer into her confidence in that matter, she might have saved herself many heartburnings.

She had a brother, two years younger than herself, to whom the affections of her orphan heart were given without stint. She had regarded him with a selfish devotion which governed her whole life. Lord Arncliffe had helped the boy as he had helped her, and would have forwarded his career with no niggard hand had he shown himself worthy. But Lord Arncliffe, a man who had won a vast fortune by his own unaided efforts, would encourage no drones. Thus it was that the youngster, after receiving a sound education, was placed in a commercial house on probation, with the ultimate prospect of a substantial position in one of the great enterprises under Lord Arncliffe's control, directly he should win his spurs in the arena of business.

And then came the old, old tragedy—a lad spending a little more than his salary so that he might "do as the other fellows did"—a loving sister making matters worse by sending him every penny she could have out of her own earnings. And finally, a tampering with money-lenders, a juggling with accounts, a dread of disgrace, and a despairing threat that was not, perhaps, merely a threat, of suicide.

It was only three hundred pounds, but Edith had already given him all she had, and it was at that moment, in a frenzy of anguish, she appealed to Lord Arncliffe. The old peer had, indeed, given her the money—he would have saved young Holt from the consequences of his folly, even without Edith intervention—but he had no sympathy with one who transgressed the first rule of a business career. He was so angry that Edith, for the time being, supposed her benefactor to be hopelessly offended with her.

"You can have the three hundred pounds you ask for," he said, "but it will be the last money you can hope to receive from me. I had, of course, intended to make some provision for you after my death, but I should do you no kindness in giving you an income that would only be drained from you by your scamp of a brother."

Edith had not regretted her sacrifice. She felt that her brother, who was really a good-hearted lad, would yet show himself a worthy member of society. Whatever happened, his lapse from rectitude should remain a secret. This, then, was the cause of her agitation when she had been questioned so searchingly respecting the check for three hundred pounds. It also explained her fainting fit when the witness from New York was announced. For it was to New York her brother had gone when Lord Arncliffe insisted that he should leave the firm whose confidence in him was weakened, and make a fresh start. And for one unreasoning moment she imagined her brother had come forward to clear her reputation at the expense of his own.

She now slipped out on to the balcony, and left the two men talking together. Her thoughts wandered again to the rosy future she had mapped out for her bright, careless brother. He was to return to college for a year or two, grow steadier under a good tutor, and then, perhaps, enter the army. And presently he would meet some nice girl, and Edith would buy them a pretty little place, and look after them until her reckless boy had learned to know the value of money so that he could be trusted with a great, great income of his own. And today it seemed that people were trying to drag that whole miserable business into the light—to ruin the boy's future all for one youthful folly.

"Never, if I die for it!" she exclaimed, bringing her little white teeth together with a snap. And then, womanlike, she began to sob hopelessly.

It was at this moment that Lester, who had been listening with exemplary patience to the placid iterations of Mrs. Aingier, made a decorous escape. By some subtle instinct, he found himself on the balcony with Edith.

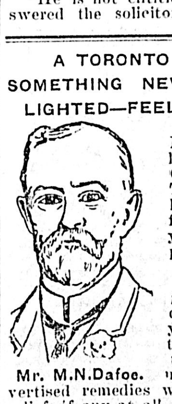
"May I intrude on your solicitude, Miss Holt?" he asked.

Somehow, she felt safe in his presence. She gave him a tremulous smile, and strove to frame an answer, but the smile took a downward curve and she was fain to turn her head away, though she put out a nervous, detaining hand in unaffected appeal for sympathy.

Lester promptly tucked that nervous hand tightly under his arm. There was nothing of familiarity or presumption in his action. It was, in its inception, the mere protective instinct of the strong man, as free from any thought save friendship as Edith's own involuntary movement.

(To Be Continued.)

A TORONTO MAN TRIES SOMETHING NEW AND IS DELIGHTED—FEELS LIKE A BOY.



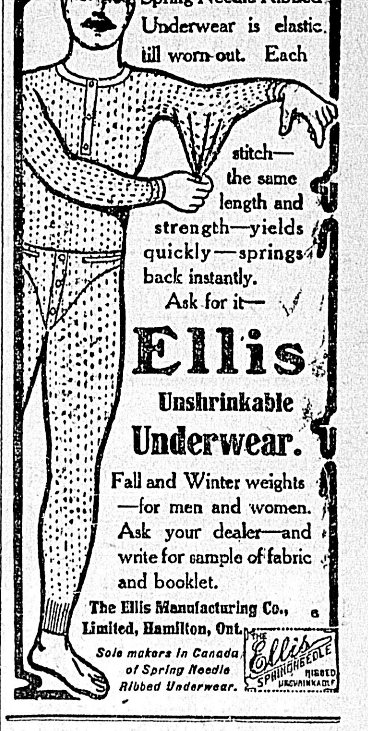
Mr. M.N.Dafoe.

Mr. M. N. Dafoe, Manager The Dustless Brush Co., 29 Colborne Street, Toronto, is telling his friends how he found health after years of illness and pain. He says:

"I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for many years. I have been treated by local doctors and have taken nearly all the advertised remedies with only temporary relief, if any at all, but since using Anti-Pill I can eat anything the same as when a boy. I have been taking one Anti-Pill at bedtime for the past three months, and find they regulate both stomach and bowels. My old-time vigor has returned, so that my spirits are buoyant and temper normal. As a result of this unhoped for experience, I am in duty bound to give all credit to this wonderful remedy, Anti-Pill."

Every druggist sells Dr. Leonhardt's Anti-Pill, or a sample will be sent free by the Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The remedy that cured Mr. Dafoe so completely is surely worthy a trial. 502



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Fall and Winter weights—for men and women. Ask your dealer—and write for sample of fabric and booklet.

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Large Ten-Roomed House with All Conveniences in Good Location, and with about Half an Acre of Land. Good Basement. Furnace.

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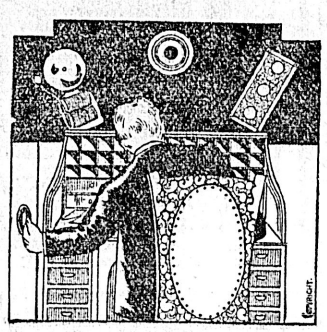

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Events cast their shadows before, and so does a badly adjusted electric light. We pay great attention to correct adjustment in addition to giving you prompt service and lowest prices.

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Just Arrived--Ex "Don"
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT
IN BARRELS
ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.
TEMPLE BUILDING - VICTORIA.

WE MAKE FRESH EGGS!

That is, our Excelsior poultry Meal will do it, being a mixture of all blended grain with Bone and Grit, which cannot fail to bring good results. To be fed warm in morning or evening. Sold at $1.50 per sack. Buy it. Also try a package of our Egg Producer at 50c. additional. It's good. Others use it. Why not you?
Sylvester Poultry Supply House, 87-89 Yates St.

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Fraser's Drug Store?

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CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

New Wellington Coal
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Lump and Sack, per ton... $6.50
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RAYMOND & SONS
7 PANDORA STREET
Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of
Satin Finish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles
The Latest Old and New Styles in
Mantels. Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders
Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.
We also carry Lime Cement Plaster of Paris Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

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CARNEGIE'S
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It is the purest and most nourishing malt beverage. Brewed and bottled at the famous Carnegie Brewery, Gothenburg, Sweden. Prescribed by prominent physicians in Europe and America.

Ask your grocer for this celebrated stout.

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DOMINION
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PALMER
Are the best values in medium priced
PIANOS
Shown in the City.
Prices from $250.00 upwards.
Easy terms can be arranged. It will pay you to investigate.
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KEEP A BOTTLE OF
HALL'S PULMONIC COUGH CURE
IN THE HOUSE
It is very useful in this damp weather. Sold only by
HALL'S
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DAVID SPENCER, Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE.

FRIDAY BARGAINS

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Men's Heavy Ribbed Wool Underwear, Shirts and Drawers.
REGULAR, 75 Cents and $1.00.
TODAY, 50 CENTS

MEN'S HATS
In order to make room for new arrivals in our Hat Department, we offer Today all our odds and ends in Men's Stiff Hats from $2.50 to $3.50
TODAY $1.00.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR
SECOND FLOOR
Ladies' Superfine Natural Wool Underwear, Vests and Drawers. All Sizes. Regular 75 Cents.
TODAY 50 CENTS

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

SYNOPSIS.

The storm of last night has passed rapidly to the eastward and is now central in Montana. Its passage caused today strong winds and gales on the straits and west coast. Rain fell on Vancouver Island and at Port Simpson and it is snowing at Barkerville with two inches on the ground. East of the Rockies the weather is colder and snowfall is general in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Yukon temperatures have again fallen below zero. No American reports have been received today owing to wire trouble caused by the storm.

TEMPERATURE.

Victoria	45	51
Vancouver	39	50
New Westminster	40	50
Kamloops	40	48
Barkerville	20	28
Port Simpson	40	44
Atlin	16	20
Dawson	—2	zero
Calgary	30	34
Winnipeg	26	30

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh westerly winds, generally fair and cold.

Lower Mainland: Westerly winds, moderate or fresh on straits, generally fair and cold.

PERSONAL

E. T. Owen, purser of the steamer Camosun, is spending a vacation in hunting on Vancouver Island.

F. W. Bolton and wife of Australia are at the Dominion. They intend spending the winter here.

Mrs. Walter Harlock is enjoying her holiday in Vancouver. While there she is a guest at the Maples.

Dr. Paul Higgins and wife of Fernie are in town on a visit. Dr. Higgins is the youngest son of ex-Speaker Higgins and a former Victoria boy.

H. D. Ashcroft and wife of Nelson are spending a few days in the city and are registered at the Hotel Davies. Mr. Ashcroft was for years a prominent business man of the inland metropolis, but recently disposed of his holdings with the intention of settling in South America. On his way to his new home Mr. Ashcroft became enamored with the business prospects of the Terminal City, with the result that he is at present negotiating the purchase of a large livery and blacksmith business in Vancouver. Before taking up his residence in Vancouver, Mr. Ashcroft will spend a few days in this city, the guest of his friend, Arthur Vaughan.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT
is the salt of satisfaction for all table and household uses.
Absolutely pure, never cakes.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

The Driard

Jno. Cain, Port Angeles; M. L. Mitchenhal Montreal; G. W. Barrington, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kelcey, Chicago; Harry Howson and wife and child, city; L. C. Van Beven, Toronto; A. French, London; G. W. Wilson, Vancouver; D. W. Glass, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Rowan, New York City; Norman McLean, Vancouver; T. Clowston, Winnipeg; W. R. Dockrile Chemainus; T. D. Scroggs, New Westminster.

The Dominion

H. C. Bennett, Atlin; J. H. Commisky, Vancouver; A. E. Bennett, Kamloops; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Horne, Nanaimo; A. G. Bowes, Vancouver; E. J. Dobie, Seattle; T. Myatgaki, Drice; H. McLean, Vancouver; P. H. Foxwell London; E. R. Foxwell, London; Douglas R. Radford, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. Sullivan, Everett; Thos. R. Smith, Montreal; W. R. Day, Montreal; Jno. Harvey, Red Deer; John Berger, Portland, Ore.; W. A. Bickerdike, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. Degardy and family Calgary; J. A. Aikman, Vancouver.

The Balmoral

H. Dyer, Vancouver; R. McMahon, Vernon; A. Farmer, Vancouver.

Hotel Victoria.

Harry G. Carter, Nanaimo; Bert Corbett and wife, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. Ellsworth, New York; Thos. H. Booth, Nanaimo; Wm. Hall Nanaimo; Geo. W. Simpson, Comox, B. C.; H. Morton, Nanaimo; Abe. Marks, Vancouver.

The King Edward.

H. B. Rocke, New York; L. B. Rocke, New York; Miss Baird, New York; Mrs. K. D. Kelly, Seattle; Mrs. Richards, Vancouver; R. E. Jamison, Vancouver; C. C. Howlitt, Montreal; F. Lusker, Vancouver; W. H. Whitty Vanocuver; A. L. Belyea, Vancouver.

STRANGE UNION.

Montreal, Nov. 15.—Confirmation has been received of persistent rumors that Mrs. Perry Sclater, whose case took up the entire term of assize court at Three Rivers last year, had been consoled for the loss of her first husband by a second. Together with W. M. Craw, who now lies under sentence of death in Three Rivers jail, the woman was tried for murder, but was acquitted. The gentleman whom Mrs. Sclater has honored is Arthur Chandonnet, principal witness in the case. The marriage was celebrated at Grande Anse, on Oct. 29.

HARD TIMES IN EAST

Toronto, Nov. 15.—William Walsh, who came here a few days ago from Ottawa to look for work, and failed to find it, attempted to commit suicide on the commons near Stanley barracks this morning. He thrust a penknife into his throat and attempted to slash himself in the breast. He now lies at the hospital in a critical condition.

The roof of the tunnel of the Metropolitan railway in the course of construction fell in, over a length of about a hundred feet. It is feared that the whole tunnel may collapse. Several houses in the immediate neighborhood are in great danger, and are being abandoned by their tenants.

SEES GREAT INCREASE IN THE CROP AREA

A. W. Speers Estimates Addition For 1907 at 25 Per Cent

C. W. Speers general colonization agent has just returned to the city after a tour through the West having gone over the Canadian Northern to Lloydminster, Battleford, Humbolt, Regina and Long Lake. He said to a Free Press reporter at the Empire last night that the new settlers were most progressive. The area prepared for crop this year was, he estimated, 25 per cent. more than was ever prepared before in western Canada. There were two reasons for this—the mildness of the fall and the large quantity of new land being brought under cultivation, especially along the Canadian Northern from Dauphin to Edmonton and from Regina to Prince Albert.

"There is going to be a large influx of settlers into the Turtle Lake country, southwest of Battleford," he said. "It is well adapted for Germans and other eastern Europeans; and special attention will be given to the country north of the Saskatchewan River, from Prince Albert to Edmonton, during the year 1907. The land is generously supplied with water and fuel, and natural hay."

"The new settlers are well prepared for the winter," he went on. "They have ample provision made for their stock and themselves. The root crop has been highly satisfactory. I noticed excellent gardens, liberal stores of hay and coarse grain.

Looks for Large Immigration

"The initial difficulties that confronted the department in penetrating new districts are pretty well overcome, and I look for a large immigration next year. The department is making requisite provision for their reception and care, as well as the selection of suitable districts for the different nationalities when they arrive. The immigration buildings at the various points are being placed in readiness, undergoing a thorough renovation, and supplementary accommodation will be placed at important points to meet any emergency. In some years there have been applications made to the department for assistance, but this year there has been none. There is no destitution; the people are contented and hopeful, with a bright outlook before them."

The officer here commented upon the demand for labor, which was likely to continue for many years, and the high rate of wages. Domestic servants were getting $5 and $6 a month more than they ever received before, and they were scarce at that, being in great demand.

"We have 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres between the Calgary & Edmonton Railway and the Rockies," he also mentioned. "It has timber, is well watered and especially adapted to mixed farming. Many desirable colonies can be established in this area, to which the attention of the department will also be directed in 1907."

Mr. Speers was in the United States about three weeks ago, visiting the Illinois state fair, at which they distributed 17,000 of one of their special pamphlets on Canada. In conclusion he contended that a larger percentage of superior settlers were coming to Canada than were emigrating to any other country, and pointed out what had been done in the way of deporting undesirables.

THE EMMA MINE.

Manager of Hall Mines Smelter Tells of the Season's Operations.

At the annual general meeting of the Hall Mining & Smelting company, Mr. J. J. Campbell, the business manager, in the course of his report, had the following to say about the Emma Mine, Summit Camp, in which the company has a one-quarter interest:

Emma Mine.—The British Columbia Copper company, who own a three-quarters interest in this property, have continued in charge of the operations under their agreement with us.

There has been much disappointment in getting electrical power for operating this mine, and it is not now expected until November 1st, the power company not being able to secure delivery of the necessary copper wire for transmission. Operations have been consequently hampered, and it was found necessary to instal a temporary steam-driven compressor plant to supplement the power from the Oro Lenoro plant. This temporary plant was provided by the British Columbia Copper company from their Mother Lode mine and their smelter, and the cost of installation has been charged to working expenses.

The new plant has been installed ready for the electrical power. It consists of a 200 h. p. 2,000-volt Westinghouse motor, an 8x10 Lidgerwood hoist, and a compound belt-driven Rand air compressor with Corliss valve-gear; capacity 1,400 feet of air per minute.

The policy has been to use as much as possible of the limited available power upon development work, at the same time shipping enough ore to supply the needs of the British Columbia Copper company's smelter and our own. Much of the ore so shipped was from No. 1 tunnel, which entered the ore body a short distance from the shaft. As the tunnel was driven the ore was extracted for the full width of the vein excepting for about 50 feet, where, on account of the ore containing a higher percentage of lime than usual, it was desirable to leave it until shipments were increased. The vein is about 20 feet wide until it reaches this point, then for about fifty feet the width has not been determined, and for the last 60 feet of the tunnel it has been from thirty to thirty-five feet, the whole width of the veing being magnetite, carrying about — per cent copper, gold and silver to the value of about $1; 45 per cent metallic iron, about 15 per cent lime, and 12 per cent silica, and worth at the mine at present about $5 per ton. Some ore has been taken from the upper stopes, and about 8,000 tons are broken in the stopes ready to be drawn off into the tunnel when required. The sinking of the shaft has been continued, and it is now 272 feet from the collar to the bottom. No. 2 tunnel will soon be started from a point 250 feet below the collar, giving about 90 feet vertical depth between the two tunnels.

The British Columbia Copper company has nearly finished extensive additions to its smelting plant which will give it a capacity of about 1,500 tons daily, so that its requirements of Emma ore will be much increased though the extent to which this will be the case will depend upon the analysis of the ores received from the other mines. The new plant will admit of an output of about 400 tons daily, and I think it probable that 50,000 tons will be disposed of during the current financial year. The past year has been one of development and equipment and during it the mine has very greatly increased in value, and we may now look for regular profits from it.

Owing to various causes the proposed prospecting work on the Jumbo claim in the Emma group has not been done, but it is hoped that it will not be much longer deferred.

Mountain Rose.—Our co-owners in this claim, the Dominion Copper company, shipped to their smelter during the year 846 tons of this ore, and have now finished driving a tunnel driven by us. The ore there is the same as above and the vein is about 15 feet wide.

The ground under No. 1 tunnel has been prospected by three diamond drill holes from the bottom of that tunnel. One of an angle of 70 degrees west, passed out of the ore at about 20 feet, a vertical hole did the same, and a hole at an angle of 70 degrees east continued in ore for 40 feet, indicating that the vein had again faulted to the east.

No. 1 tunnel has about 300 feet to go to come under the most northerly point, where we uncovered the vein on the surface, at which point we found the highest grade copper ore.

The shipments during the year have been:

Two thousand and seventy-nine tons to the British Columbia Copper company.

One thousand and twenty-five tons to the Granby Consolidated Mining & Power Co., Limited.

Eight thousand and sixty tons to the Hall Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.

A total of 11,164 tons, with a value of $52,229, or an average of $4.77 per ton.

CANADA'S FIGHT AGAINST GRAFT

"Cursed is the man who's bought and sold,
And barters liberty for gold;
For if election is not free,
In vain we seek for liberty;
And he who would sell his single right
Would sell his country if he might."

The bribery revelations make it clear either that we have no law against corruption, or that if we have one it is not operated. A good many people suppose that the former condition prevails. They think that legislation has not been passed, and that as a consequence bribers can do very much as they please. It is this impression that leads to the call for an Act disfranchising the bribers and the bribed.

How the Law Stands

It is important to know, in view of the confusion that prevails, where we are on this subject, so that a reasonable remedy may be devised. The truth is that we have a large body of law prohibiting corruption, and aiming at the punishment of those who practice it. Our first Act of importance is the election law, which provides the machinery by means of which the member is returned to parliament. That statute after stating what shall be done to carry the election through, deals with the corruption evil. It declares—and the language is here summarized in order to save time—that every person who gives or lends or agrees to give or lend money to procure votes, or promises any office in return for votes, and every person who, in consequence of such gift or promise, delivers votes to the party making the agreement, shall be held to be guilty of a misdeanor, and shall also be liable to forfeit $200 to the person suing for the same. Further every voter receiving money for his vote at or after an election is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be sued for $200 by any person who cares to take him into court.

Disfranchisement

This enactment does not, however, limit the punishment to the six month's term in prison which may be prescribed for the misdemeanor perpetrated when the bribe was either offered or received, nor does it stop at the $200 penalty for which any person may sue. It proceeds to disfranchise the guilty party. It says that every person found guilty of any corrupt practice, after he has had an opportunity of being heard, shall be incapable of voting at an election for eight years. Thus a briber or the recipient of a bribe can be pursued, and the penalty is imprisonment, a fine of $200 to be paid to the party who institutes the proceedings, and disfranchisement for eight years. The Controverted Elections Act—that is the law under which petitions against the return of members said to have been corruptly elected are tried—furnishes another process for the punishment of the corrupt. It authorizes the judges to take action against persons alleged to have been guilty.

Action by the Courts

It is provided by this Act that if at a trial it is found that any person has been guilty of corruption, the Election Court may order that person to be tried summarily. The attorney-general of Canada is to be notified of the action, in order that the prosecution may be proceeded with. A judge tries the case, and if the party be adjudged guilty he may be sent to jail for three months, and be fined $200. If the fine be not paid when the first three moths' imprisonment is up, the guilty man remains in jail for another three months, unless the fine be paid. In this case the clause of the other Act as to disfranchisement applies. Having been found guilty of corruption, the man is disfranchised for eight years. Still another process for getting at corruption is provided by what is known as the Blake Act. This measure was introduced by Hon. Edward Blake when he was minister of justice.

Terms of the Blake Act

Here it is provide that where a court reports, after an election trial, that corruption has extensively prevailed in a constituency or where 25 electors in any constituency petition parliament, asking for an investigation into the corruption in that constituency, accompanying their petition with $1,000 to cover expenses, a royal commission may be appointed to enquire into the facts. That commission may go from place to place in the constituency, and if one election is found to have been corrupt, the election preceding it may be enquired into. The commission is required to report its discoveries to parliament, and to name persons who are found guilty of corrupt practices. The persons so named shall be proceeded against by the attorney-general for Canada, and after trial the usual penalty shall be prescribed. These are imprisonment and disfranchisement. Another law dealing with this question was one passed in 1894 on the intiative of Mr. Weldon, the former member for Albert, N. B.

The Weldon Law

The Weldon Act aims at the disfranchisement of the corrupt element by a simple process. When there has been bribery in a constituency and the matter has not been brought before the notice of the courts in an election trial, five electors may petition the tribunal which tries election cases, setting forth that there has been bribery and asking for action. A judge is then to be detailed by the election court to hear the cases. If electors are found guilty of receiving bribes they are disfranchised for a term of seven years. It is clear from this summary of our legislation that there is plenty of law to put down corruption, and that what seems to be needed is some way to make the law effective. One statute does not come into active operation unless there is an election trial, or unless private individuals sue for penalties. Another is a dead letter unless there is a report from the judges, and a thrid rests upon the action of the people of the locality concerned.

Activity Needed

The situation calls for some means by which the wrong of corruption can be fought as any other violation of the law is, namely, by the action of the prosecuting authorities. This brings us to the proposal of Mr. Borden that there shall be an official with freedom such as that enjoyed by the auditor-general to enforce the law, regardless of the action of the parties who have been engaged in the contest. This appears to be the only solution of the difficulty at present in sight.—Mail and Empire.

WOMEN IN NEW ZEALAND.

Lady Ward, with her husband, from New Zealand, is traveling in the United States and stopped over in Chicago a few days. In talking with a newspaper reporter about the women of her country she said that her homeland contains none but contented women. Equal franchise rights with men and opportunity for equal competition with men in business and the professions is declared the secret of their content.

The only problem that confronts them is the world-wide one of competent domestic help. No feminine residents of New Zealand willingly choose household service as their vocation and servants are recruited from the provinces.

"Women exercise all their rights in politics, but they very seldom make public speeches" said Lady Ward. "If you hear of a woman announced to speak at an open meeting you may be sure she is not a New Zealander. She is usually from England or the United States.

But we exercise our votes at every election, and take a lively interest in politics. We electioneer in our own way, bringing wavering voters to our candidate at afternoon teas and by all the little artifices a woman can command. Yes, every woman votes who is over twenty-one years of age. English and natives alike. The only restriction is that a voter must have a year's residence in the country.

"We do not seek to send women to parliament or sit on juries—the law does not permit us to. Once there was a mayoress in one of the northern colonies, but no one seems inclined to repeat the experiment. We have our place, and that does not seem to us to be handling the reins of government. Women, in my opinion, have plenty at home to occupy their attention and the New Zealand women love their homes.

"I presume the reason why we have so much time to devote to affairs political is because we have so little charitable work to perform. Of course, there is an Old People's home and an orphan asylum but both are supported by appropriations from parliament, and the most we have to do with them is an occasional church bazaar to provide funds for some little extra comfort. You see, our country is in an immensely prosperous condition and there is practically no poor class at all. The only excuse for poverty is laziness and laziness is at a discount in New Zealand.

"Out on the farms conditions are the same as in the cities. Women take the same lively interest in public affairs and there are few stay-at-homes on election day. After a favorite candidate is returned we women watch his career just as closely as the men and talk just as intelligently, I believe, as the men do on great public questions. It seems a very satisfactory arrangement. To my knowledge there has never been any question as to the justness of women suffrage in New Zealand since it was granted, and very few of our people would change back to the old plan."

STOICISM OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

Marian Bonsall's article on "Japanese Wives and Mothers," in the Housekeeper for November, is one of a series that will appear, recording Miss Bonsall's study of Japanese home civilization which she has been pursuing in the interest of that magazine. It is plain that the principles of Bushido are still living and likely to live among the people of Japan. Miss Bonsall writes:

The daughters of Japan have not lost, nor can they lose their old samurai spirit, which is the spirit of Japan; and with the stoicism and the courage and the patriotism which is that spirit, they are cultivating as much of the occidentalism as seems to them good. Some of the demands of Japanese etiquette seem from our standpoint to be very cruel. It is considered very rude, and very vulgar to show one's grief, according to the sternly grand idea of Japanese courtesy one owes it to one's fellows to show him only a happy, smiling face. If the heart is breaking—let no man see.

A Japanese woman, whose little son, an only child, had recently died, called on an errand at the home of an American family living in Tokio. The American woman asked for the health of the boy and the mother answered with a smile that he had died several days before. A number of questions followed concerning his sickness and the time of his death, to all of which the mother answered cheerfully and smilingly. After a few apparently happy remarks on different subjects she departed to her home. The American woman was angry and horrified at what she deemed the woman's callousness and lack of maternal feeling. The husband knew more of Japanese character and had made two observations, that the handkerchief the woman carried had been torn into tiny bits during the conversation, and that as she left her lower lip was bleeding.

My Japanese friend, small and dainty, and in appearance almost child-like, was one time very ill, and suffered the most intense physical pain that it is possible to suffer. Her mother was not living, her husband was away at the time, and she had been quite alone. "I should have screamed with the agony," I cried involuntarily when I heard of the terrible suffering. "It is a shame for a Japanese woman to cry out in pain," she answered simply.

Two Swedish engineers have invented a method of making petroleum out of tar by a simple chemical process. It is said that John D. Rockefeller intends buying the invention.